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DIFFERENCES PERSIST AT CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA290104 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Central American and Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers today began to finalize the points that will lead to the signing of the pact on 6 June. Although no final agreement has been reached yet, the topics being discussed today are which weapons should be reduced, the number of military advisers, and military maneuvers. On the subject of weapons, the talks are focusing on heavy weapons, and, according to sources close to the meeting, Nicaragua has agreed to reduce them but has refused to reduce the number of its militia forces.

Meanwhile, and this is a factor which worries some observers, the 6 June deadline for the signing of the act is no longer being stressed. Nevertheless, the date has not been changed.

Nicaragua has also insisted on the establishment of a 6-month moratorium on the acquisition of weapons, a proposal which El Salvador has rejected so far.

Focus on Weapons Issue

PA290315 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0213 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 28 May (DPA) -- The Contadora Group's deputy foreign ministers and the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American governments today carried out further discussions on the reduction of armaments in the region. Other topics being considered are military exercises and the verification and control of the commitments of the document for pacification and cooperation in Central America.

The Nicaraguan delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, said during the meeting: "Nicaragua is not willing to reduce the number of its defensive weapons. It will only accept reductions of or regulations affecting offensive armaments."

Delegates Carlos Rivera (Costa Rican deputy foreign minister) and Francisco Villagran (Guatemala) presented a joint proposal in which they do not differentiate between defensive and offensive armaments. This proposal, which limits the number of all types of weapons in each country, has been backed by Honduras and El Salvador.

The four Contadora deputy foreign ministers -- Ricardo Valero (Mexico), German Nava (Venezuela), Guillermo Fernandez (Colombia), and Jose Maria Cabrera (Panama) -- are offering their good offices for an accord.

DPA has been told that no agreement was reached today regarding the limitation of the number of weapons in the region or on the other points.

Nicaragua has proposed the immediate elimination of military exercises. This proposal was rejected by Honduras and El Salvador, who proposed the regulation of such exercises but not their elimination. Costa Rica and Guatemala have proposed the "in situ" verification and control of the commitments included in the "document for pacification." This has been objected to by Nicaragua, arguing that respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty precludes this.

During the meeting, consideration was given to "an expression of the Central American presidents' willingness to sign the document on 6 June." Regarding this, Tinoco said: "I feel the signing of the document is very unlikely if Nicaragua's proposals are not accepted." Costa Rica's Rivera indicated: "Everything depends now on the other countries' political willingness. Costa Rica is willing to sign the document today." Honduran delegation Jorger Hernandez Alcerro said: "Nicarauga's stance is intransigent." Salvadoran delegate Ricardo Vevedo also said: "It is unlikely that the signing will take place on 6 June."

Costa Rica Insists on Deadline

PA281539 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Costa Rican delegation to the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries which began in Panama at noon yesterday has insisted that the day of the signing of the document remain as 6 June. Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera has clear instructions that the peace document must be signed by some or all of the countries of the region on the established date. The Costa Rican delegation insisted on this when it reiterated the proposal presented 2 weeks ago by our country and Guatemala on a reduction of weapons and troops and a limitation of military maneuvers.

The proposal presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala at the last meeting of plenipotentiaries for a reduction of troops and arms and a limitation of military maneuvers in the area was reaffirmed by the Costa Rican delegation yesterday. In addition, several observations were made about the list of weapons that Nicaragua drafted. Costa Rica alleged that it is not a matter of listing weapons only, but of stopping the arms buildup in the region. The Costa Rican delegation reiterated that the joint proposal presented with Guatemala, which has the support of Honduras and El Salvador, is the best way to achieve an effective reduction of weapons and limit military maneuvers in the area.

TAIWAN FISHING BOAT SUNK; NAVY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY290352 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0325 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (DYN) -- The Argentine Naval Prefecture tonight confirmed that the cutter Prefecto Derbes attacked and set afire a Taiwanese fishing boat and that as a result of this action one crew member of the Taiwanese boat died and another was reported missing. In a communique issued at midnight today, the perfecture confirmed a DYN report that the fishing boat was aflame.

Although the report failed to mention it, reliable sources have confirmed that after the Argentine cutter left the scene the boat sank. The followig is the full text of the official commique:

"On 28 May the Coast Guard cutter Prefecto Derbes, assigned to the Argentine Naval Prefecture and conducting a surveillance and patrol mission in Argentine territorial waters, intercepted two Taiwanese fishing boats violating fishing Law No 17,500.

"The first boat was caught at 0645 fishing at 49 degrees, 17 minutes, 5 seconds latitude (south) and 61 degrees, 9 minutes, 8 seconds longitude (west), 195 miles from the ligthhouse set up on Penguin Island. The fishing boat Chi Fu VI was asked to stop in order to be identified, but the order was not obeyed.

"Given the existing poor weather conditions, which did not permit boarding, the boat was instructed to direct its course toward Puerto Deseado to undergo the proper proceedings. At 0815 and in view of that boat's refusal to stop, fleeing on a northeast course, intimidatory bursts were fired from 12.7-mm machineguns without success. The boat immediately changed course and headed toward the Malvinas Islands. Therefore, pursuit of the boat ended as the boat approached the Malvinas exclusion zone.

"The second operation was conducted at 1325 when the Taiwanese fishing boat Chiann Der III was intercepted fishing at latitude 48 degrees, 42 minutes, 7 seconds south, and longitude 59 degrees, 36 minutes, 2 seconds west, 24 miles off the Malvinas exclusion zone, but within the 200-mile limit. It captain repeatedly refused to heed the order to halt given by the Coast Guard command and tried to escape. This situation led to the order to fire warning shots wth 12.7-mm machineguns 200 meters off the bow and later on its hull.

"At 1605 the fishing boat stopped, when smoke was seen and the beginning of fire was reported, presumably in the engine room. The rescue of crew members began immediately. This operation was carried out under absolutely unfavorable sea conditions.

"At 1912, 21 members of the fishing boat's crew were rescued. They abandoned the boat, which caught fire. On of the crew members died, apparently from heart failure. The captain then reported that one crew member was missing, but despite a search he was not found.

"The Coast Guard cutter Cerbes is now moving to Puerto Deseado with the rescued crew men. The coast guard vessel Azopardo, headquartered in Bahia Blanca, has been ordered to leave for the site."

The communique is signed by Hector Carlos Filippini, secretary general of the prefecture. It was also learned that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo tonight held a meeting with Navy Commander Admiral Ramon Arosa, Defense Minister German Lopez, and high-ranking officials of the prefecture to assess the incident and the information which was later released to the press.

2 Ship Taken to Deseado

PY290222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0204 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 28 May (TELAM) -- A Taiwanese fishing boat that the Naval Prefecture surprised today in Argentine waters was tonight being transferred to Puerto Deseado, where it will arrive tomorrow at 1500. This was disclosed tonight by Naval Prefecture security sources.

The fishing boat which is not the Chi Fu 6 but another Taiwanese ship, is carrying the bodies of some crew members and some injured. According to sources the crew members were suffering from frostbite and were not injured during the action carried out by the Prefecto Derbes patrol boat that belongs to the Naval Prefecture.

This information confirms previous reports which stated that the Taiwanese ship had fled from the exclusion zone that has been unilaterally established by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands. Moreover, it also corrects a report issued by the Rio Gallegos official television station according to which the Taiwanese ship was being transferred to Rio Gallegos.

FINE ON UNAUTHORIZED FISHING BOATS INCREASED

PY281902 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1355 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has informed the ambassadors of South Korea, Portugal, Spain, Japan, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Poland of an increase in fines to be charged their countries' fishing boats operating clandestinely in Argentine waters. The fine, formerly $150,000, increased to $200,000, based on estimates that each factory ship processes $500,000 worth of fish per month.

Southern and Boarder Affairs Under Secretary Marcelo Delpech has informed the ambassadors of the increase. They made no statements after the meeting and did not report on the topic discussed with the Foreign Ministry official. Delpech allegedly told the ambassadors that according to statistics, 200 fishing boats from their countries were detected carrying out unauthorized operations during April and May.

AIR FORCE HEAD ON AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. FIRMS

PY280400 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2332 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (DYN) -- Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo today reported to the Air Force High Command on draft agreements reached during his recent tour through the United States to jointly manufacture fighter plane and helicoper parts with U.S. enterprises.

Reliable sources have stated that Crespo reported to the brigadiers on the basic points of an agreement signed with the Douglas company to manufacture ejection seats for fighter planes as well as a license to manufacture basic parts for 500 transport, observational, and attack helicopters. It weas stated that Crespo also reported on an agreement with the Grumman company to manufacture multiple-use Aerocommander planes and an agreement with the Chrysler corporation to manufacture land vehicles to support the Air Force.

These agreements will be added to those Argentina signed with Brazil to jointly manufacture transport airplanes.

RIOS ERENU RESHUFFLES ARMY GENERAL STAFF

PY282129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1549 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM) -- With the approval of the executive branch, Major General Hector Rios Erenu today appointed the new members of the Army General Staff (EMGE). It was reported that General Juan Carlos Medrano Caro, the director of V Department (Planning), will replace General Leopoldo Hector Flores as EMGE director general. Gen Flores today assumed the command of the III Army Corps, replacing General Anibal Ignacio Verdura.

General Roberto Felipe Dominguez, who was recently promoted by the PEN [National Executive Branch] and has been acting as director of III Department (Operations), will replace Gen Medrano Caro. Colonel Isidro Bonifacio Caceres, who has been acting operations deputy director, was appointed acting operations director.

Following the appointments announced today by the EMGE command, the new Army leadership is as follows: Director I (Personnel) General Miguel Abate; Director II (Intelligence) General Francisco Eduardo Gassino; Director III (Operations) ad interim, Col Isidro Caceres; Director General IV (logistics and Finance) General Julian Perez Dorrego; Director V (Planning) Gen Juan Carlos Medrano; Director VI (Institutional Policy and Status, General Secretariat) General Roberto Bocalandro; and Logistics Commander General Arturo Alaiz.

The corps commanders are as follows: II Corps Commander General Jorge Gorleri, headquartered in Rosario; III Corps Commander Gen Leopoldo Hector Flores, headquartered in Cordoba; IV Corps Commander General Enrique Bonifacino, headquartered in Santa Rosa; V Corps Commander General Jose Dante Caride, headquartered in Bahia Blanca.

General Naldo Dasso will be the Army general inspector; General Valentin Bennier will be Army deputy general inspector; and Colonel Ignacio Lorenzo will be general technical director.

CGT MAINTAINS 'HARD-LINE STANCE' ON WAGES

PY272359 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 May 86 p 11

[Text] The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday clung to its hard-line stance on wage disputes and shunned Socio-Economic Conference (CES) talks, which nevertheless went ahead between government and business delegates.

At the end of the three-hour session, the government announced increases for retirees and pensioners would take effect as of June 1.

CGT directive council members found Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo's official reply to union demands "completely unsatisfactory" and useless to improve the lot of workers. The minister "offers not a single alternative" and simply rehashes old proposals, fumed CGT delegates, who walked out on talks two weeks back claiming their suggestions were neglected.

Barrionuevo's reply delivered at noon to CGT head Saul Ubaldini repeated that state company and public administration workers will not be included in management-union negotiations aimed at bringing wages in line with prices, something the CGT adamantly insists on.

The government also renewed its pledge to discuss and eventually establish a new minimum wage, and perhaps even tag along an adjustment clause to compensate for inflation.

But Ubaldini charged the reply amounts to a "ratification by the government of its own wage policy. When decisions are unilateral there can be no talk of participation," he said. The CGT directive council will meet tomorrow afternoon with union delegates from throughout the country to report on conversations with the government and lobby for all out commitment to "action plan" measures, including two general strikes set for next month.

On the strike front, late last night economic authorities reached an agreement in principle with Bank Employees Association (BA) representatives to homogenize wages throughout the official banking system. But BA Secretary-General Juan Jose Zanola said Central Bank personnel would today have to decide on lifting scheduled strikes. In their seventh strike in the past two weeks, Central Bank employees may walk off the job for three hours today through Friday, while employees at the Nacion, Hipotecario, de Desarrollo and Caja Nacional de Ahorro y Seguro banks are to hold partial strikes tomorrow, Thursday and Friday.

About 14,000 health workers belonging to the ATE [Association of State Workers] state employees union, will stage two-hour strikes per shift until Thursday, beginning today. The group is demanding a 25 percent wage hike for workers in basic services, administration and maintenance, who were "discriminated against in the recent increase granted to health assistants and technicians."

Meanwhile the UDA [not further identified] teachers union yesterday endorsed the 48-hour strike called for tomorrow and Thursday by the CTERA confederation of education workers, who will march from the capital to La Plata to press for wage improvements as from 7 a.m.

Finally, the UOCRA construction workers union yesterday denounced that, by failing to renew contracts with a number of private firms in charge of maintenance and network construction tasks, the Entel phone company is responsible for the firing of 4,000 workers.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TALKS WITH CHILE TO RESUME

PY211929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today stated here that Bolivia will resume negotiations with Chile, seeking a solution to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked situation.

The Bolivian foreign minister said that the negotiations will be implemented through holding meetings with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, at a yet undetermined date in some host country, perhaps Uruguay or Venezuela.

Asked about the advisability of negotiating with a government such as the one led by Augusto Pinochet, which is facing a strong internal opposition, Bedregal Gutierrez said that he was devoted to Saint Jerome for whom the worst sin was the sin of omission.

Bedregal Gutierrez added that the concepts of advisability and opportunity to start international negotiations are relative and, thus, highly subjective.

Bedregal Gutierrez stated that a new situation exists now in the world, which has seen peaceful solutions to such complicated problems as the Panama Canal and Hong Kong.

DEPUTY ENCINAS SCORES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CHILE

PY281922 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 May (AFP) -- Deputy Gaston Encinas, president of the Chamber of Deputies, today stated that the issue of the Bolivian sea outlet cannot be considered fairly by a de facto government like the one in Chile. Encinas added that any solution to the Bolivian maritime claim should come from a democratic government because this is the only way a peaceful and lasting solution can be found. This is how Encinas criticized the government's decision to begin contacts with Chilean diplomacy through the appointment of journalist Jorge Siles Salinas as Bolivian consul general. Encinas pointed out that two issues are involved in relations with Chile. The first issue has to do with trade relations, which are not being run efficiently, and the second is one more sensitive, the maritime problem.

BRIEFS

NEW COUNCIL CREATED -- La Paz, 11 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported in La Paz today that the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro has created a National Political Council (Conapol), comprising several ministers, with the goal of reviewing sociopolitical problems, and dealing with them. According to the official report the ministers who make up the Conapol are Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez, Campesino Affairs Minister Edil Sandoval, Housing Minister Franklin Anaya, Health Minister Carlos Perez, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, and Information Minister Herman Antelo. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 11 May 86 PY]

BARCO DISCUSSES DIRECTION OF NEW ADMINISTRATION

PA280402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0055 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 27 May (EFE) -- President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas has said that peace in Central America will be achieved to the extent that the region's armament levels are reduced and its grave social and economic problems resolved.

"Genuine peace in Central America will be achieved through the effective reduction of the existing sophisticated military arsenals," Barco Vargas said during an exclusive interview with CROMOS magazine, which appeared on the newsstands today.

Under the subhead "First Interview With President Barco," CROMOS says that the new head of state, whose inauguration is set for 7 August, stated after his overwhelming victory at the polls last Sunday that "Colombia cannot ignore Central America and the Caribbean."

"We are and will continue to be in solidarity with the region's democracies and the states that genuinely pursue solidarity with the utmost respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in their domestic and foreign affairs," the president-elect said. Barco Vargas, who received more than 4 million votes, and had a margin of close to 2 million votes over his closest contender stressed: "I have said that the troublesome Central American situation deserves all of our attention." In the same report the political leader discussed the OAS, stating that "it has been a mistake to attempt to push it aside and try to replace it with transitory organizations." According to Barco Vargas, the OAS, "despite its imperfections, is the regional system's judicial and economic instrument," because "it offers better guarantees to those countries who choose to abide by them." To the new Colombian president, "the strengthening of the OAS" does not imply only "attempting to have Cuba rejoin the community of nations, to which it historically belongs, but attempts must be made to include Canada and the newly independent nations of the Caribbean."

On the Latin American foreign debt, estimated at more than $300 billion, Barco Vargas said that "novel solutions must be sought, and I have said this in documents I had the opportunity to send Fidel Castro and World Bank President Aldwin Clausen last year." In those letters, the new Colombian head of state adds, "I took the liberty of promoting a joint effort by debot and creditor governments that will lead to the establishment of a sort of Marshall Plan to face up to the crisis." He warned, however, that "each country's problems in this field are unique, and that is why the seeking of a multilateral solution is not the most adequate solution."

Discussing his country's domestic situation, particularly the economic and social situations, he said -- and this is how CROMOS headlined the interview -- "we will make the most collosal effort to create employment."

"The massive generation of jobs is the primary concern of the social economy regime I proposed during my campaign. I have said that we are committed to fighting with all our energy and strength the high rates of unemployment that generate poverty and intolerable differences."

Asked by CROMOS about the Colombian peace process, he said that this "has been and is an obsession and permanent concern of the Liberal Party," and maintained that "we want a lasting peace and not a peace with bloodshed like the one we have now." To attain it, he explained, we will "fight poverty and unemployment," and added: "We are certain we will achieve it via the path of massive generation of employment, and of social justice."

He reaffirmed that his government will be characterized by "an extended hand and steady grip," expressing his willingness to "hold talks with those subversive organizations that want to rejoin the legal order."

When I assume office on 7 August "the peace commission will operate in the office of the president of the Republic," he announced, and said that the current commission has not worked because of the way it is currently set up. "In my administration the peace process will be institutionalized. This means that the responsiblity will be assumed by the head of state himself."

He ended by saying that this will be done "without arrogance or demagoguery and always in harmony with the other branches of power and the most representative sectors of the national public opinion."

SUMMARY OF BARCO'S PROPOSED GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PA281613 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1 B

[Text] Following is a brief summary of what will be the government program of Virgilio Barco Vargas, the new president of Colombia.

Peace: Liberalism is not opposed to the dialogue to find political solutions to the problem of subversion, but it is necessary to analyze the future of the peace process in terms of the political situation in the country. It is necessary to establish objectives, strategies and commitments, so that the process from truce to peace is understood.

State reform: It is necessary to modernize the state at all levels; to strengthen regional and local autonomy; and to broaden the democratic institutions so that they provide effective channels for political participation within the framework of a pluralist society.

Social economy: The state's economic and social policies should be aimed at making production, sustained growth, and the equitable distribution of property and income compatible. The central objective of social economy is to eradicate total poverty in the depressed rural zones and in the overcrowded marginal sectors of the cities.

Employment: A gigantic effort will be made to generate employment; to overcome the trend to increase bureaucracy in the public sector; to implement solutions that have quick results; to establish direct and temporary employment programs based on an income redistribution policy that will reduce unemployment and compensate the families for the deficiencies caused by unemployment, instead of subsidizing unemployment; to implement medium- and long-term policies aimed at promoting economic growth; and to protect the workers of the so-called informal sector of the economy.

Agrarian policy: To revise the rural ownership structure according to technical and social principles to ensure the efficient use of productive resources; to define a general and long-term policy for food production, giving priority to production, processing, and marketing of the massive demands for basic products for the family basket; to develop an agricultural industry program, to generate employment and income; to promote agriculture and livestock exports; to establish a financial policy for rural areas to increase credit facilities; to promote and strengthen technological research; to make the best use of hydraulic resources through adequate technologies for building irrigation plants; to establish a balance between economic development and environment;

to promote the establishment of organizations, such as cooperatives, unions, and consumer associations; to transform the institutes of the agriculture and livestock sectors that are not performing the duties for which they were created; to provide a labor law and social security benefits for rural and seasonal workers.

Urban policy: To implement fundamental reforms for social change, such as in the use and ownership of land in urban areas and its tax system; to organize the growth of cities; to organize the real estate market; to use well-located land to build low-cost housing; to discourage the ownership of idle land in the cities for speculation purposes.

Low-cost housing: To revise the policy of locating low-cost housing in the outskirts of cities; to build new houses and to improve those that already exist; to improve the mechanisms for the purchase of used homes; to promote construction programs.

Public services: To transform public services to organize them, to broaden their coverage, to finance them and to manage them for social purposes; to establish new tax systems; to help enterprises pay their foreign debt with state support.

Education: To promote public and democratic education; to defend the freedom to study and to take exams; to cooperate with the state university; to make education coincide with the country's real needs and employment policy.

Health: To give priority to three fields: nutrition, preventive health, and social welfare; to revise the social security system; to reorganize the country's health system; to improve the family planning policy, respecting the families' decision.

International relations: To maintain relations with all nations; to remain in the nonaligned group; to defend the geostationary orbit policy; to revise the inter-American system; to resolve the border conflict with Venezuela.

Security: To increase security measures by creating a civil police force; to strengthen the investigation organizations; to provide the Justice Department with more funds so that it can fulfill its duties.

COMPARISON OF BARCO ADDRESS TO NATION

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish on 26 May on pages 1 and 3 publishes the speech by President-elect Virgilio Barco on 25 May in Bogota. The EL SIGLO version has been compared to the Bogota Television Service version, published in the 27 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages F 3-4, revealing the following variations: The EL SIGLO version begins:

I have received an unequivocal mandate for change. Liberalism has reaffirmed its immense majority. Democracy has been overwhelmingly approved. Colombia has said that it wants to live in peace and that others should let it live in peace.

We have advocated a profound unity movement and a rebirth of liberalism. In villages and cities throughout the country, huge crowds were again fired up by an ideal. We have made a commitment to all the people. We will fulfill it.

Liberalism, as the expression of and the channel for the people's hopes, has again become a civilian instrument to reorient the state's actions and, in this way, to create jobs, foster education, expand health services, and recover security.

Having completed our successful campaign of Liberal convergence, I intend to culminate our task to unify and organize the party so that, as a modern political organization, it can efficiently fulfill its mission in public agencies and in the interpretation of the people's will.

The task of change that I have announced will be initiated as of 7 August with the cooperation of all Colombians, but the protagonists of this work will be mostly young people.

They are entitled to and must question the future. This is why I alert them to be ready to put their youthful seal of approval on the stage of history that we will initiate in a few days.

In view of this spendid victory, I hail the protagonists of this triumph: the young people, the rural and the urban workers, the women, and ordinary men. I hail the party leaders, who accompanied me generously and faithfully. I hereby express my thanks to all those who collaborated in this prodigious campaign with mystique [mistical] and fervor. I hereby express my recognition of the military forces for their efficient and patriotic efforts in this democratic event. Their efforts contributed toward the normal completion of this event.

Sometimes in harsh confrontation and sometimes in agreement, in the course of the country's independence, the Liberal and Conservative Parties have been the primordial forces that have shaped the nation.

It is up to the majorities to direct the state in a democracy. Also in a democracy, it is essential that, within law, minorities enjoy rights and prerogatives that must be respected. If the minorities agree with this direction, the state agencies offer to them an opportunity to participate in the administration. It is up to the miniorities to supervise the government and constitute an alternative. This is the permanent and indispensable function of the miniorities.

New party movements have begun and have enjoyed all guarantees for their activities and to express themselves freely. Their consolidation and active participation in the political process are good for the country. Democracy admits that there are disagreements and conflicts in every vital social body, yet democracy opens channels for these disagreements to be debated and settled. In this way, concord and unity are preserved in the nation.

Those who confront each other in democracy are only opponents, never enemies. For us, regardless of the political party for which they have cast their votes, there are only Colombians.

I hereby appeal to the Liberals to, as of this historical moment, abandon all stances of arrogance because of the victory. With faith and optimism, all of us must devote our efforts to the great battle for the national reconstruction for the good of all Colombians.

At times like this, it is essential to look at and feel our history. We have done it with the clash of arms sometimes. Yet we have always done it with work, with the constant and austere efforts of millions of men and women.

The diifficult times, such as the ones we are currently experiencing, we have always overcome. We will immediately.... (Supplying opening portion of address)

The EL SIGLO version omits the question and answer session contained in the television version.

ARMY DENIES ORDERING REBEL LEADERS' CAPTURE

PA281456 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A bulletin, allegedly released by the Colombian Armed Forces, has been circulating throughout the country for the past few days. The bulletin orders the arrest of all FARC members. This newscast interviewed a FARC leader via radio.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter, in progress]...Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, and other FARC guerrilla leaders. A military source told this newscast that the Armed Forces has released no such document and that it is believed that the warrants for the arrest mentioned in the bulletin are the same as the (?1965) (Marquetalia) case, which is no longer valid.

In a press conference, held via radio, Jacobo Arenas, member of the FARC's general staff, spoke of the alleged warrant for the arrest of the rebels.

[Arenas] We know the document exists. We know that warrants for our arrest have been issued. This is why we did not risk going to the voting centers to cast our votes during the elections, like we did (?the last time). [end recording]

PRESIDENT HAILS UNITY SHOWN DURING KIDNAPPING

PA271705 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has appeared on a national radio and television network to convey his gratitude on behalf of the national government for the unity the Ecuadoran people showed during the kidnapping and rescue of Enrique Echeverria Gavilanes, a membe of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees. He was kidnapped by the Free Homeland Montoneras subversive group.

[Begin Febres Cordero recording] We were filled with firmness and prudence. We had a commitment to you to use all our resources to locate Dr Echeverria. Yesterday I announced that we had achieved our goal. The kidnappers gave up their position and surrendered with the assurances that their rights will be respected and that they will have an impartial and fair trial. Electoral considerations did not influence our actions. To those assuring us victory if we changed the way we were handling this delicate problem, we steadfastly replied that the Ecuadoran nation's inalienable rights came before election results; that our obligation is to govern with responsibiltiy; and that we were elected to serve the Ecuadoran people until 10 August 1988.

Ecuadoreans: With a few days to go before the elections, a new ploy was attempted. This time, the ploy aimed to show that the national government, or rather, that Leon Febres Cordero acts irascibly and recklessly. Fortunately, we have proven otherwise with facts. All Ecuadorans without exception can be convinced that we will never stop watching out for their safety and welfare.

I would like to use these media to again thank those who have helped us; to the members of the commission who on our behalf asked the kidnappers to surrender and release Dr Echeverria. To them, and to the Ecuadoran people -- to you -- our undying gratitude. Ecuadoreans, let us remain united, aware that no matter what the difficulty we will overcome it together without hatred and with a positive spirit. [end recording]

ROBLES DENIES KIDNAPPING STAGED BY GOVERNMENT

PA281705 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza has reported on the activities of three members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras. Two of them participated in the kidnapping and assassination of (Briz Lopez) some years ago. They are (Cesar Ponce Garcia) alias (Fernando Davila) and (Fernando Nieto) alias (Fernando Mao Tse-tung Viqueri Zuniga). (Luis Orlando Perez) was the one who rented the house in Chochabamba where the explosives that caused the death of two people some years ago, were prepared.

[Begin recording] [Robles] I would like to report that we were unaware of this situation we learned of as a result of investigations carried out tonight. I will reiterate something: I do not want to give rise to conjecture. It is a fact that they remain under arrest in the military garrison. That was the commitment of the president of the Republic. Your question leads me to reiterate something that I was analyzing last night with some of you. I do not know what the judge will order. (?This is not) a regular procedure.

But in view of so much (?conjecture), criticism or alleged concern about human rights and all these things, [words indistinct] we maintain our view that none of this will change what the president promised: a fair trial, respect for the physical integrity of these men, and absolute respect for their human rights while they are in prison. However, the country must know through you that [words indistinct] some of them, at least of three of them, there is evidence of the actions that I am pointing out to you.

Therefore, I want to reiterate to you regarding the first two that they are fugitives in the (Briz) case and the case of two murdered policemen.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] in the previous government [words indistinct]?

[Robles] [Words indistinct] of course, they escaped from the prison. I think it was shortly before the change of government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The minister denied reports that the kidnapping of Dr Echeverria was a farce staged by the national government.

[Begin recording] The clumsy slander to make the country believe that the government set all of this up is an attack on the government's upright position in the face of acts of this nature. Secondly, it is a disgrace to think that Dr Echeverria would go along with such a farce. Third and most important, it is a disgrace to think that men of the stature of Dr Cocios, president of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, and the other court members, Dr Asdrubal de la Torre, who in addition to being an upright citizen owns the newspaper HOY which is not exactly friendly [to the government] but which is a serious newspaper, Dr Luis Rene Salazar, president of the bar association, and Msgr Gabriel Perez, an important member of the curia, would lend themselves to such a farce [words indistinct] as some want to make the people belive as a result of this distressing situation. [end recording]

In conclusion, Government Minister Robles Plaza reiterated that the government will keep its word of honor about holding a fair trial for the members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras. He also reported on the weapons seized from the kidnappers. These include pistols and revolvers of various calibers, FAL rifles, submachineguns, ammunition, and subversive printed matter.

LA REPUBLICA INTERVIEW WITH ALLAN WAGNER

PY280253 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 May 86 pp 19-23

[Interview with Foreign Minister Allan Wagner by Mirko Lauer in Lima; date not given]

[Excerpts] Lauer: What in your view is the greatest accomplishment of Peruvian foreign policy in its effort to expand its international presence?

Wagner: First of all, the new neighborhood policy. That is, the policy which we are developing with our closest neighbors and with the other countries of the Latin American region, in the quest for both Latin American unity or a Latin American community of nations as our Constitution states, or as the Garcia-Sanguinetti declaration in Montevideo reads; and for Latin America's self-determination of its destiny without foreign interference, as it is now being done through the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group in the Central American crisis. We will also have to work jointly regarding the acute problems that are hindering the region's development, such as the foreign debt problem, which resulted from an inadequate international relationship among our countries, as well as from an unjust international economic order.

Lauer: However, the most strident critics of the government's action in this area point out that the Peruvian position of independence in areas such as the foreign debt and Central America are causing the deterioration of bilateral relations, especially with the United States, which for the critics, are the most important relations for our country. What is the state of our relations with the United States at this time?

Wagner: I believe that the United States is now in the process of learning how to manage its relations with a country that is trying to deeply transform its society and that on foreign matters has an anti-imperialist and nonaligned position. I do not believe that there is any motive for confrontation with the United States, which is the dominant country within the system to which Peru and Latin America belong. This means that by searching for greater autonomy for our decisionmaking, and for better ways to bring about development, to meet the interests of our nation's majorities, we can run into specific problems with the United States, just because it is the power dominating the system. Thus, in my view, there is no confrontation with the United States in overall terms. The difficulties in Peruvian-U.S. relations stem only from the U.S. position within the system and the policy we want to develop, a policy that finds obstacles to its full development in conditions of sovereignty and self-determination within the international political and economic system. This is how differences with the United States regarding Central America appear. We are interested in Central Ameria not only for reasons of Latin American solidarity, but because there, in our view, the capacity of Latin America to resolve its own probvlems is at stake. Latin America can show its ability to determine its own destiny, as it proves itself capable of finding a solution to the Central American problem. No doubt success in this regard will strengthen the Latin American decisionmaking autonomy and allow us to find solutions to regional problems and determine the region's international relationships. This has been expressed by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, and most recently in San Jose by the Presidents of the countries participating in those groups.

Lauer: While some countries are seeking a solution to the Central American issue, we are under the impression that the United States is seeking a solution to its Latin American problem through the Atlantic Coast. Within a 15-day period U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams has stated that U.S.-Argentine relations are the best they have been in 20 years. Moreover, the United States recently sent Mr Vernon Walters, also a high-ranking envoy, to Brazil to discuss regional affairs. Venezuela is also trying to achieve some kind of unity among Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. If this were to be achieved, Venezuela would virtually be out of the Andean Pact. My question is the following: Isn't it true that to some extent the political weight of Latin America is being transferred to the Atlantic Coast?

Wagner: Well, I believe we must first analyze your question. First of all, we must say that Peru was also visited by very important personalities. As a member country of the Support Group, Peru has been visited by Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, and more recently by Ambassador Philip Habib, who visited us to discuss the Central American crisis. Moreover, in recent months we welcomed Ambassador McCormack, the U.S. ambassador to the OAS, a man who is very close to President Reagan; and next week we are expecting the arrival of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead, who will consult with the Peruvian Government. I believe, therefore, that these visits show that the U.S. Government is interested in learning, on a first-hand basis, about the present situation Peru is experiencing.

Lauer: Do you see any changes in the Latin American scene?

Wagner: Instead of perceiving new trends we are witnessing the reassertion of pluralist democracies in Latin America. These are democracies that, within a vast framework and at the national level of each country involved, are trying to solve their own problems by themselves. They are also trying to strengthen solidarity among Latin American nations. I do not see in the Venezuelan president's words, which you have just mentioned, an effort to establish an axis. I believe that Venezuelan ties with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are not any stronger than those with Peru, Ecuador, or Bolivia. I will soon visit Bolivia in response to an invitation by the Bolivian foreign minister to strengthen bilateral ties with this country. We are carrying out important activities through the meetings that we are holding with the Chilean foreign minister with the objective of seeking a solid basis for a permanent and continued disarmament between our two countries. We are thus trying to avoid an arms race that will obviously benefit only the arms traffickers. In this regard, I believe we are experiencing a reassertion of Latin American economic cooperation, as in some previous years when we experienced ups and downs in keeping the effect of the different international crises on our economies. There is also an unusual political cooperation that foresees significant achievements for our region, and perhaps a new stage in the historical development of Latin America as a whole.

Lauer: There is no doubt that Latin American political integration is now being tested by the Central American crisis in which you and President Garcia have been playing an active role. The people believe that a solution is quite near, that there is a definite date, 6 June, regarding the Contadora peace agreement. How would you evaluate the present Central American crisis? How much progress has been achieved and what are the dangers that are still pending?

Wagner: I would say that the main progress that has been achieved by the Contadora process is that it has avoided war.

TERRORISTS BLOW UP RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR HUANCAYO

PY281708 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A 30-car train carrying minerals last night was derailed after a group of Shining Path terrorists blew up the Mantaro bridge, which is located between Huancayo and La Oroya. Enafer [National Railway Enterprise] officials have said that the damage surpasses $3.5 million, or more than 50 billion sols. Israel Galvan Camargo, our correspondent in Huancayo, filed this report:

[Begin recording] A 120-meter bridge, Peru's longest railway bridge, was blown up last night as a 26-car [as heard] freight train carrying minerals and other products was crossing. Damage totalled several million dollars, and six people were seriously injured. The explosives were detonated after locomotive No 606, which was driven by engineer Marcos Quispe, had crossed the bridge.

Before the attack, terrorists overpowered Hugo Leon Sanchez, 24, who was on guard at the bridge. Sanchez' mother, Benedicta Sanchez, has said that it is not known where the terrorists took her son. After overpowering the guard, the terrorists planted bombs and detonated them with a mechanical device, a police source said.

Enafer technicians have said that it will take about 60 days to repair the cars and the bridge, which were seriously damaged. The bridge and the cars fell into the Mantaro river.

The bridge is 60 km northwest of Huancayo, near the milestone marking km 283 on the central railway. [end recording]

SHINING PATH RAIDS VILLAGE, KILLS 6 PEOPLE

PY271311 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 27 May 86

[Report from Trujillo by Cesar Rojas]

[Text] More than 50 Shining Path members on Wednesday, 23 May [as heard] attacked the village of Turpo, near Angasmarca district, Santiago de Chuco Province, killing six poeople. Among the dead are the justice of the peace and a post office employee. The Civil Guard today reportd that the village was attacked at approximately 0400.

The terrorists captured Justice of the Peace Hermestes Justiniano Anaya; Fanny Mariyo Anayo, head of the local post and telegraph office; peasant Simoin Melendez Sumisa, his wife Julia Narvaez Valencia and (?his son) Cirilo Melendez Narvaez; and peasant Erasmo Navado Peseno and his daughter Elsa Navado Curales. They were all taken to the village square where they were shot at point blank range. All of them died, except for Elsa Navado Curales, who was seriously wounded.

The Civil Guard has detained peasant Basilio Rondon, who is being questioned.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ SAYS PEACE KEY TO DEVELOPMENT

PY281702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is on an official 5-day visit to Uruguay, has stated that to achieve Latin American development it is necessary to have regional, continental, and world peace. Rodriguez, who spoke at the university, said that peace is directly linked to development and that it is impossible to refer to one without mentioning the other. He warned that the war threatening us is a world war and that its consequences will not allow the survivors to live in a destroyed world.

Rodriguez also criticized Ronald Reagan's policies, especially the arms race and the U.S. raid on Libya last month. In this regard Rodriguez said: The prerogative of a country to accuse, investigate, judge, and punish cannot be admitted, because there are currently enough laws to do that.

He also justified the Cuban military presence in Angola and stated that this is the result of an invitation from the Angolan Government in the face of threats from South Africa.

Rodriguez yesterday met with Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti and today will visit ALADI and the Uruguayan National Congress.

IGLESIAS LEAVES FOR NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA

PY281434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 27 May (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today traveled to Canada, the first stop on a tour that will take him to the United States, France, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

In Canada Iglesias will attend the reopening of the Uruguayan Embassy in Montreal and meet with Canadian officials to discuss ways of augmenting textile exports.

He will then fly to New York to speak about the African problems at the United Nations, and then to Strasbourg (France), where he will deliver a lecture on economics.

Iglesias will go to Hong Kong, which the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry is considering using as an intermediate port for shipping Asian products to Uruguay and Uruguayan products to Asia.

The last stop on his tour will be South Korea, where the Uruguayan Government plans to sign technological exchange agreements.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA282130 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid asserted some moments ago that Mexicans do not accept foreign plans to meddle in matters that are the exclusive concern of the Mexican people. President Miguel de la Madrid received a group of Mexican legislators at the National Palace. They will participate in the upcoming interparliamentary meeting between Mexico and the United States. The Mexican president said: Our country respects the way in which other countries handle their affairs, and this gives us the moral authority to demand this same respect for us.

President Miguel de la Madrid stated that Mexico wants its bilateral relations with the United States to be cordial, fruitful, and dignified because this offers multiple opportunities. However, nothing is possible without dignity, he said.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'THIS YEAR'

PA281327 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 May 86 pp 4 A, 27 A

[By correspondent Hernan Rodriguez Molina]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 25 May -- [Soviet] Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Mexico after attending the next UN General Assembly in the second half of this year. This will be the first of a number of steps taken to improve diplomatic relations between the USSR and Latin America.

Diplomatic sources have said here that Shevardnadze's visit, which could precede Mikhail Gorbachev's tour of several Latin American nations, is among new efforts being made by the Soviet leadership to redefine its foreign policy towards Third World countries, especially Latin America.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL280300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 May (NOTIMEX) -- The concentration of activity in educational and cultural materials between the countries of Latin America denotes a search for solutions to the problems that affect the countries of the continent, Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero has said.

He said that one of the greatest attempts at rapprochement among all the nations of Latin America is the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group and the Cartagena Consensus, relative to the problems that derive from the foreign debt, which is a strong symptom of the present international crisis.

Ricardo Valero spoke during the signing of the program of cultural exchange between Mexico and Cuba for the 3-year period 1986-89, within the framework of the labors of the seventh meeting of the joint commission. The cultural exchange program includes the assignment of professors and specialists to centers of higher education and the granting of scholarships for the technical/professional training of Mexicans and Cubans.

For the duration of the program, there will be a week of movies, shows, the presentation of artistic groups, and special radio and television programs to commemorate the national holidays of each of the two countries. Audiovisual materials will be exchanged to strengthen the knowledge of the artistic expressions of Mexico and Cuba. Asela de los Santos, Cuban first vice minister of education, signed for Cuba, as did officials of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, higher education and culture, and officials from the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

NATION TO NEED $4 BILLION FROM ABROAD THIS YEAR

FL290120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- By the end of the present year, Mexico is going to need $4 billion in payments from abroad because of the fall in petroleum prices, Under Secretary of Foreign Commerce Luis Bravo Aguilera has said.

After inaugurating a seminar on foreign trade and the transformation industry, he said that one of the principal impacts the Mexican economy will suffer is the sharp fall in international oil prices. We are going to lose between $6 billion and $7 billion he said. Speaking in representation of the minister of commerce, Hector Fernandez Cervantes, the under secretary said that at the present time the impresarios and the government are reacting in such a manner that we are tending to compensate with an increase in exports, but this is not something that can be done in a day, that is, go from $8 billion to $10 billion. If we achieve it, we will have $2 billion but will still need $4 billion.

PAN CAMPAIGN RADIO PROGRAM CANCELLED IN CHIHUAHUA

PA271621 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 May 86 p 4

[By Juvencio Estrada]

[Text] Chihuahua, Chihuahua State, 25 May -- The radio program, "It's About Time," which was broadcast in Cuauhtemoc municipality, was taken off the air yesterday on the instructions of the Government Secretariat in view of the many pressures from PRI leaders in this state.

Oscar Olguin Aragon, chief of the campaign committee of the National Action Party [PAN] charged that even though a contract was signed with Javier Carrizales, manager of the XEPL radio station, he was notified 2 days ago in writing that the program would no longer be broadcast.

"It's About Time" went on the air on 3 May, and its topics of discussion were related to the political campaigns of the PAN candidates as well as to the problems of the state

"We believe that this is a result of maneuvers of the PRI and the government to boycott the political work that our candidates have to date been carrying out. We believe that they will not be successful in boycotting the campaign of Francisco Barrio Terrazas who will surely be the first PAN governor," Olguin Aragon commented.

The program was broadcast from 1430 to 1445 and according to the contract signed by PAN with XEPL, it was to have gone off the air 3 days before the elections.

HELMS' ADVISERS DISCUSS VISIT, FINDINGS

PA271817 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] U.S. Capitol officials, who visited this country 3 days ago said that Senator Jesse Helms is making enormous efforts to let the U.S. people know everything that was said during the "secret meeting" on Panama in which topics such as money laundering, drug and arms trafficking, the communist influence, and especially the"brutal murder" of guerrilla Doctor Hugo Spadafora, were discussed.

In addition, the officials noted that they would have never imagined that the government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle is a "twin" of the Mexican Government.

Deborah DeMoss and David Sullivan, advisers of U.S. Senator Jesse Helms for Latin American and military affairs, respectively, told LA PRENSA that their visit to Panama has greatly served them to learn, on the spot, about that which many Panamanians have reported to various entities and forums in the United States.

DeMoss and Sullivan were members of an official delegation of Senator Helms' office. Helms is a conservative leader of the Capitol [as published] who currently heads the Senate subcommittee on Central America. This delegation visited Panama for 3 days and also included Samuel Ballenger, Senator Paul Laxalt's key adviser -- a close friend of President Ronald Reagan -- and Colonel Bill Hart of the U.S. Nvy.

DeMoss and Sullivan deplored the reports that were published in government newspapers -- particularly in CRITICA, MATUTINO, and LA REPUBLICA -- about them and their fact-finding tour. These tours are normal and conducted in many countries. "Although I have travelled through many countries, I had never had a reception such as that I received in Panama. My companions never saw so much publicity against us without any reason. We have caused no problems, and we have done nothing illegal here," DeMoss, who is a personal friend of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, said.

"We have been accused of plotting, bringing war, boycotting the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and many other things that are not true," she said, noting that the canal topic was not even mentioned. She explained that not much was said about the canal in secret and open Senate sessions because the discussions were centered on bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly focusing on the latter within the overall concept of the Central American conflict and the problem posed by the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. According to DeMoss, the reports published in Panamanian Government newspapers agree with those disseminated by Lyndon Larouche, a man people "do not pay any attention to" in the United States.

She said that they did not come to Panama to speak with opposition groups only because, prior to coming here, they talked with Panamanian Ambassador Dominador "Kayser" Bassan to ask him for appointments with prominent government figures, including President Delvalle, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, ministers of state, and leaders of government parties such as Luis Gomez, Jose Isabel Blandon, and Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, among others. "I thought we had good relations with Ambassador Bazan because we established good contact with him in Washington. We have worked together ever since he arrived there. This has been a shame."

Asked if they had been persecuted or harassed during their stay in this country DeMoss said yes. "I have not taken what the newspapers said here too seriously because to me that is not journalism. They did not talk to us to check if the facts they were going to publish were true."

She recounted that on Friday afternoon, a group of people picketed the area around the Marriott Hotel to protest the fact that four members of the delegation of Senator Helms' office were staying there. On that afternoon, two members of the National Department of Investigation (DENI), went to the hotel and asked about the whereabouts of the North Americans and Ricardo Arias Calderon, who "was allegedly involved with us in a conspiracy against Panama."

Regarding this, Sullivan said that not even in a communist country do "Ton-Tons Macoutes arrive to arrest a Senate official who has arrived on a fact-finding mission. Although they did not arrest us, it was an unnecessary action."

Sullivan indicated that the impression of Panama that he is taking back to the United States is the following: "I imagine that freedom of expression is being repressed in this country if there are demonstrations in the streets supporting that freedom."

He added that everything he has seen here is more than enough to ask the Senate to hold another secret meeting to find out even more. "I have information that indicates that it was the top military command that ordered civilians not to receive us."

"Following this visit, I have become convinced that it is the Defense Forces that are in command in this country. Our sources indicate that nothing is done in Panama without the approval of the top command, nothing happens without it knowing," he stressed. Asked about the "secret session" that ws held at the Senate recently on Panama, Sullivan reported that the topics that were discussed in it were drug trafficking, corruption, the communist influence within the Defense Forces, Panama's foreign policy, the laundering of money, arms trafficking to communists, and, especially, the "brutal murder" of Dr Hugo Spadafora.

"The details are very secret, but these were the topics. There is much evidence. Senator Helms as well as we are very worried about what we heard in that secret session. Senator Helms and I attended that session but, by law, I cannot divulge its details," Sullivan said.

He stressed that, during the past 3 months, when the governments of Panama and Mexico -- which, by the way, are "very similar, almost like twins" -- have been studied, Helms has shown a lot of interest in "declassifying" the information supplied during the secret sessions. "Helms maintained that the U.S. people have a right to know this information and that he will do everything possible to eliminate the "top secret" classification from the documents of that secret session," Sullivan said.

Referring to Roberto Eisenmann, president and editorial editor of LA PRENSA, DeMoss and Sullivan said that his return to Panama will be followed in the United States very closely just as it has occurred with other opposition leaders when they return to countries with dictatorial regimes. "We are going to keep an eye on that. You can be certain that the United States will follow it very closely," they stressed.

PRD'S BETHANCOURT VIEWS PARTY MEETING WITH DAVIS

PA280212 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, provides his views on a meeting held today by the party's National Executive Council [CEN] members with Arthur Davis, U.S. ambassador to Panama.

[Begin Bethancourt recording] During a lunch, the CEN presented to the U.S. ambassador our party's unalterable determination to combat any and all foreign intervention in Panama's domestic affairs. Our party reasserts its stance of staying on the alert against attempts to destabilize the country's legally constituted authorities by some people from the United States in connivance with Panamanian nationals. We told him that the PRD's picketing against Senator Helm's envoys, who were put up at the Marriot Hotel, demonstrated that no cooperation between our party and the U.S. authorities can exist by way of foreign intervention.

We also pointed out other things to Ambassador Davis. For instance, we told him that both the party and President Delvalle are firmly determined not to permit bank secrecy to be breached in any way, because this is the cornerstone of the Panamanian financial center. In addition, talking to Ambassador Davis on behalf of the CEN, we told him that, regarding the Central American conflict, the stance of Panama and the PRD is to increasingly strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts because Panama and the PRD feel this is the only feasible way to achieve peace with dignity in Central America. We also told him we do not agree with any type of foreign intervention in Central American countries. From the outset, the CEN told the U.S. ambassador during the conversation tha the PRD would never discuss with him problems related to the parties that exist in Panama or to any of the members of those parties, be they government or opposition parties, because we consistently feel that, according to our party, Panama's domestic political problems should be settled by Panamanians. [end recording]

PERUVIAN SPECIAL ENVOY VISITS GEN NORIEGA

PA281459 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Enrique Cornejo Ramirez, private secretary of Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez, at noon visited General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Defense Forces commander in chief. Cornejo Ramirez was accompanied by Peruvian Ambassador to Panama Javier Ortiz de Zeballos, Naval Attache Colonel Raul Suazo Tolmos, and Military Attache Colonel Jorge Salcedo Moron. The Peruvian president sent Cornejo Ramirez on special mission to provide President Eric Arturo Delvalle with details about Garcia's temporary postponement of his visit to our country, which was originally scheduled for next week. Gen Noriega was accompanied by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the general staff; Colonel Marcos Justines, deputy chief of the general staff; and Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Alexander.

'STERILE PROCLAMATIONS' OF ESQUIPULAS SCORED

PA281636 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 May 86 p A 4

[Editorial: "The Esquipulas Summit, Another Unsuccessful Peace Effort"]

[Text] Amid great expectations and hopes, all Central American presidents met last weekend in Esquipulas, in the sister Republic of Guatemala.

Efforts to carry out a similar meeting had been unsuccessful for many years. Thorny relations among leaders of several countries on the Central American isthmus had for many years made such a dialogue impossible. Relations are no less bitter at this moment. However, the same situation that is threatening to lead this important geographical area of America into a cataclysm, forced its heads of state to meet. On this occasion, the effort was marked by a great Christian meaning. It was carried out in the presence of the Black Christ of Esquipulas in an attempt to achieve a miracle. There was an attempt to achieve something that has not been possible so far: to get the men involved in politics and government to achieve the final objective.

The presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, sporting serious faces and very sporadic and fake smiles, managed to hold a dialogue on the burning Central American problem. It had to be that way. Despite the implementation of a glossed over and hypocritical diplomatic effort, the Esquipulas summit produced the expected results. We cannot deny that any effort to help achieve peace is definitely positive; each step in that direction will always stand as a torch of hope that lights up the heart of each human being. That is the hope of all of us who advocate broad human coexistence, the existence of full liberties, and the practice of an authentic democracy.

The effort made at the Esquipulas summit is praiseworthy. Nevertheless, the Black Christ's miracle did not happen this time. It was a meeting for promotional purposes. As always, frankness and sincerity were absent. Once again, the usual and always present proclamations, full of words laced with optimism and romantic objectives, made their appearance. Those promises later become the simple instruments for mockery and unfulfillment. The continental public knows perfectly well that the Nicaraguan Government will not sign an agreement calling on it to give up the sophisticated weapons given to it by the Soviets to spread Marxist gunpowder on the Central American isthmus. The Sandinist rulers know that they must maintain their expansionist role in the area. The signing of that document wll be subjected to a number of conditions that are unacceptable to the U.S. Government, which is trying by all means to put an end to the anguish and uneasiness created by the Sandinist leaders in the nations that participated with it in the Esquipulas summit.

We continue to hold unproductive meetings. The peoples of the isthmus are being entertained with sterile proclamations. The interests behind efforts to keep Nicaragua under a socialist regime, and on the other hand, to eliminate that regime are too complex. The task will not be easy to achieve. We will continue to see the blood of Central American brothers shed while its leaders continue to hold dialogues and search for most promising words that are the least effective to draw us at least a little closer to an agreement to establish calm and pace in the area. It was another unsuccessful effort that only served to fill up newspaper pages and radio and television space.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED ON BORDER WITH COSTA RICA

PA231946 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Hugo Spadafora Guerrilla Commando Is At the Costa Rican-Panamanian Border"]

[Text] Radio Monumental, of San Jose [Costa Rica], revealed in its newscast yesterday that there are 40 heavily armed guerrillas who belong to the "Hugo Spadafora Freedom Commando" training right now on the Costa Rican-Panamanian border area to enter Panama in the next few days to take revenge in connection with the death of the internationalist doctor.

According to the Costa Rican radio station, the presence of these subversive elements became known because their spokesman held a secret press conference and made a statement to several journalists. The spokesman said that the guerrilla cell is operating in the Sanvito de Cotobru border area. He said that "they are prepared to impose respect for the rights of the Panamanian people."

According to the reports, the commando is being led by a Panamanian whose nom d'guerre is Ariosto Gonzalez and its objective is to make those guilty of murdering Hugo Spadafora pay for their crime. The spokesman for the guerrillas is a Costa Rican citizen who identified himself to the Costa Rican reporter. They chose not to make his name known for security reasons.

The commando has its general headquarters on a farm owned by a man called "Lelo" Borbon. In 1969 the farm also served as operations base for "black beret" Arnulfist Walter Sardina Inguani, better known in the subversive world as "Juan Rios." In spite of efforts made by EXTRA to confirm this information and to secure a report on this from the Defense Forces of Panama, it was impossible. The only military man who could be contacted weas Major Daniel Delgado, who denied having any details in this regard.

Noriega Refutes Report

PA271448 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Today General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Defense Forces commander in chief, commented on current topics, including the Central American president's summit meeting in Esquipulas. Here is his statement on the meeting:

[Begin recording] I would have to quote the bishop [Salvadoran Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez]. He said that the Christ of Esquipulas did not perform any miracles. I think that anything that is done to promote peace is progress. However, unless that progress is translated [aterrice] into a reality, by which I mean, military advice, the talks will continue on a diplomatic plane and not on a realistic plane. [end recording]

Moreover, Gen Noriega talked about reports of alleged guerrilla outbreaks on the Costa Rican border.

[Begin recording] In Costa Rica, I said that there are guerrillas and then there are guerrillas. I mean, there are in the mountains, armed and strong guerrillas. Then there are many who want to pass themselves off as guerrillas, parlor guerrillas or soda fountain guerrillas, as I told them [not further identified]. There are other kinds of guerrillas. There are guerrillas of words, and there are guerrillas of action.

The Costa Rican border is an example. The border has been integrated through the work of the residents from the two regions. It has turned into a progressive border. It is not a border of violence or a border maintained by weapons or excessive security checks. Instead this is a productive border. Therefore, we all know that bit about the guerrillas. When they [not further identified] want money, they say that there are guerrillas, and then someone pays money. This is a psychological cycle that exists. However, we can affirm that nothing of the sort is happening. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING ASYLUM FOR EDEN PASTORA

PA250358 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Panama is considering the possibility of granting asylum to Eden Pastora. Unofficial sources told this station that the request from the government of Oscar Arias is based on the fact that Panama is a neutral country in the Central American conflict and a member of the Contadora Group, which is trying to find a peaceful solution to the regional conflict.

Commander Zero surrendered to the Costa Rican authorities a week ago on the banks of the San Juan River. According to the newspaper LA NACION, Pastora wants to stay in Costa Rica because his family lives there. However, it has been reported in San Jose that the Arias administration would prefer Pastora to be granted asylum elsewhere and that Panama and Ecuador are among the countries that may be asked to grant him asylum.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST NATION'S CURRENT COURSE

PA252045 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 May 86 p A4

[Editorial: "Panamanian Cannibalism and Its Historic Repetition"]

[Text] There are those who for decades have been saying that the military coup staged on 11 October 1968 was merely a result of the anarchy that existed in this country at the time. One should not forget the disorderly manner in which the nation and its democratic institutions functioned at the time. It was a ship adrift, without compass or helmsman, in the midst of an ignominious storm. Fraud, insolent insults, diatribe, and social cannibalism had become enthroned in Panama's leading sectors. There was a lack of restraint among political leaders. They mutually devoured each other. Certain social communications media stooped to ignominy and spilled venom in every direction of our geography. Slander, insult, and physical attacks saturated the country with an atmosphere that had no precedent in our history. Supposedly there was not a single decent citizen left in the nation. No honor was spared. That history, with a few exceptions in certain areas but with even greater crudity in other cases, is gaining force at present.

From the very moment the coup was stayed, there have been voices expressing dissatisfaction and discontent with the de facto regime. There has been a permanent claim for a return to democracy and civilian rule. Through logical evolution, our nation took that path 2 years ago. However, we have sorrowfully taken the wrong course and abused that air of democracy and almost complete civilianization that came about. The verbal attacks from each side represent an abuse of that climate of freedom that makes way for true democracy. From the various public opinion platforms, the political leaders have not constituted edifying examples in our national activity. Contributions to this climate of uncertainty have come from both official sectors and private circles.

We are headed, without remedy, toward violence and our own destruction. The state's bodies have not escaped from the new social cannibalism that is taking over the Panamanian people. Each one seems to be operating with the utmost lack of control. Meanwhile, a negative position is adopted in opposition circles.

There is neither sound judgment, good sense, nor equanimity. We are not building the democracy that has been demanded for more than 17 years. On the contrary, we have been unable to bolster, protect, and expand it.

Today, as in 1968, there is supposedly not a single citizen left in the nation with moral virtues. Today, as in 1968, certain media are spilling venom and polluting the national environment. History seems to be going back in its pages to place us in an extremely regrettable position. There is disbandment and lack of control. There is disrespect and laziness. Nothing and no one is respected here. The nation's economic situation is increasingly difficult, yet both private sector and public employees stage stoppages and strikes over everything. The authorities have turned into paternalistic bodies and mere observers of the nation's agitated drama. No one dares make a decision. The few who dare, are then involved in a whirl of misunderstanding.

Where are we headed? What do we want for our Panama and our people? Those of us who believe firmly in democracy and in freedom with respect, in the free exercise of the right to vote, honest elections, and the functioning of the institutions, must point to the current state of affairs, which remind us of the events that preceded the coup on 11 October 1968. We are still in time to safeguard what little we have achieved and however much we might still harvest, if we resolve to straighten our course. We, the social communications media, have the principal responsibility.

PDC BLAMES MILITARY FOR COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PA261937 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] The military leadership is directly responsible for what has been happening over the past 18 years, and it is necessary for the Defense Forces to rectify its position to allow a democratizing political solution capable of producing a national agreement to start working on the big problems that the country is facing. This statement was made public by the National Directorate of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The PDC directorate met yesterday in Panama City. The declaration pointed out there is an "increase in the arbitrary actions that the military regime carries out as a result of contradictions within the government; there is insecurity in the country as a result of economic stagnation; an unresolved fiscal crisis; and international pressure resulting from charges of corruption."

According to the declaration, "the hardened position of the military regime has become more acute with the repression of the freedom of the independent media and with acts of physical aggression against people and installations in violation of human rights."

The PDC declaration concludes by stating: "The regime's instability resulting from its decomposition is pushing it into carrying out desparate actions that worsen the nations' general crisis. This situation makes possible the institutionalization of violence, something that could lead to a situation similar to that being endured by our Central American sister nations."

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLAS

PA281434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Security Minister Hernan Carron has stated that it seems that there are people interested in creating differences between the Panamanian and Costa Rican Governments. He said that lately there have been reports or rumors that there are guerrilla groups on one or the other side for the purpose of achieving destabilization. Among those reports, he mentioned one about an alleged Panamanian guerrilla who supposedly stated that there are preparations against the Panamanian regime. From another quarter, a Panamanian radio station in David, Chiriqui Province, said that the border markers on the border with Panama were being moved. Security Minster Hernan Garron said that those reports are not credible because they are not of an official nature. He added that investigations have been carried out in Costa Rica, mainly in the southern region, to identify the alleged Panamanian guerrilla but that no one has been identified. Regarding the Panamanian radio station's report, he said that it had little credibility because it was so ludicrous.

EDEN PASTORA FOLLOWERS START HUNGER STRIKE

PA281425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Security Minister Hernan Garron has said that several of [Eden] Pastora's men held at the general prison started a hunger strike today. The men have taken action to protest the decision to release them from this prison. The men have also made their release conditional to the extension of their status as refugees inside the country sc they can have immigrant status.

Security Minister Hernan Garron said all necessary efforts are being made to resolve the conflict with the men who entered Costa Rica with Pastora. According to an order issued by the Security Council, the men were supposed to leave the general penitentiary today. However, the measures to be taken to make the men obey the order have not been disclosed so far.

Referring to the possible measures to be taken to resolve the problem, Security Minister Hernan Garron said violence will not prevail in the efforts or measures to be taken to make the guerrillas leave the Public Force jails. He explained that although no action has been taken on the reported hunger strike, the principle is to take no coercive measures. Garron affirmed that the release of the 160 men who entered Costa Rica with Pastora will not alter the country's security. He added that 160 men are not [words indistinct] to the [word indistinct] thousand Nicaraguans, mostly refugees, in our country under several migratory conditions. However, as part of the security measures, once they are released, they will not be allowed near the northern border in order to avoid any conflicts with Nicaragua.

ARIAS' INSTITUTIONAL APPOINTMENTS LISTED

PA110222 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 May 86 p 1

[Text] The following presidents of autonomous institutions will remain in office:

Antonio Alvarez of the CNP [National Council for Production], Robert Dobles of Recope [Costa Rican Oil Refinery], Roberto Lobo of the ICT [Costa Rican Tourism Institute], Guido Miranda of the CCSS [Costa Rican Social Security Institute], Teofilo de la Torre of the ICE [Costa Rican Electricity Institute], and Eduardo Lizano of the Central Bank.

This morning President-elect Oscar Arias also announced the appointment of the remaining executive presidents: Sergio Quiros Maroto, IDA [Agrarian Development Institute], Abundio Gutierrez Matarrita, INA [National Apprenticeship Institute], Fernando Zumbado, Sr, INS [National Insurance Institute], Eladio Prado, Costa Rican Water and Sanitation Institute; Edgar Guardiola, Incopp [Costa Rican Institute of Pacific Ports], Jorge Urbina, IFAM [Municipal Development and Counseling Institute], Roger Churnsid, Japdeva [Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast], Dennis Garcia, IMAS [Mixed Institute for Social Aid], and Jose Nicolas Alvarado, Fecosa [Cosa Rican Railways]. In addition, the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning] will again merge with the Housing Ministry, under Fernando Zumbado, Jr.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- New Mexican Ambassador Jesus Cabrera Munoz Ledo has presented his credentials at the presidential palace. He replaces Luisa Maria Leal. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 May 86 p 2 PA]

EL SALVADOR

CASTILLO ON CONTADORA, HONDURAN BORDER ISSUE

PA281454 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said today that the Contadora Document still has some gaps and stated some doubts about the signing of the document, which is scheduled for 6 June in Panama City. The foreign minister said that the presidents who attended the Esquipulas summit in Guatemala agreed to sign the Contadora Document for Peace in Central America, and assumes full responsibility for the fulfillment of all the pledges and procedures stated in the document. Nevertheless, Dr Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said that some things are yet to be resolved, including the military maneuvers, control of weapons, and verification enforcement.

[Begin Castillo recording] We are going to Panama City once more with the best intention of achieving a solution, which must settle all the matters concerning the Contadora Document and to discuss a number of topics which are still pending, so that nothing is left out. We are afraid that anything left pending might later drag on and on, and the goals sought by the Contadora Document would therefore not be achieved.

In addition to resolving the issue of military maneuvers, the military balance -- meaning the levels of weapons, reducing the amount of weapons, etc. -- we must also discuss the statutes which establish the verification mechanisms. We must also clearly settle other matters which have not been discussed -- or settled -- as they should.

I will give you an example: The countries which will become involved in the organizations that will be created according to the Contadora document, this must clearly defined. The persons who will comprise some of these organizastions, the creation of a budget, which is necessary for these mechanisms [corrects himself] for these organizations to operate, the selection of a headquarters from where these organizations will operate.

Furthermore, we have a topic which is equally important; namely the enforcement of the Contadora Document. It is absolutely necessary for everyone to be clearly aware that the document will not be endorced ipso facto, that is, immediately after the document is signed. The document.... [changes thought] The text of the document must include the mechanism for its enforcement. This mechanism should foresee that the document must be first ratified according to the internal legal mechanisms in each country, because the document undoubtedly represents an agreement, an international treaty, which must be ratified by the various Central American parliaments. [end recording]

The Salvadoran foreign minister also revealed that a pledge was signed in Esquipulas, Guatemala, between El Salvador and Honduras, to submit the border, land, and maritime dispute which prevails between the two states to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The pledge substantially establishes the following: Two judges -- one appointed by El Salvador and one appointed by Honduras -- will analyze the case, which will be initially handled in English or French, the official court languages. No one will sue or be sued. El Salvador and Honduras agreed in the pledge to present the case simultaneously, to show the world that the two governments have the political will to settle the dispute according to norms of international law and according to the norms established in the general peace treaty signed in Lima.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SAYS CONTADORA DEADLINE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

PA281958 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Vincicio Cerezo today said that the establishment of the definite date of 6 June for the signing of the Contadora peace document constitutes an obstacle for the search for peace in the region because such an important decision cannot be rushed.

[Begin Cerezo recording] [Words indistinct] proposed by Nicaragua to decide on the verification, reduction or control of the weapons that could be considered as offensive after an agreement among the countries of the region. That is exactly the objective: to try to reduce the offensive capability of one country against another. The Esquipulas meeting was fundamental for the peace efforts in the region. Peace in the region is fundamental for the economic development because to the extent that we have peace, we can use our money to improve the people's economic situation and not to buy weapons.

The declaration clearly stated that we are going to try to achieve common views regarding the handling of the foreign debt [words indistinct] which is the possibility of [words indistinct] to use those interests for the development of Latin America and each of the countries. [end recording]

Cerezo said that it would be counterproductive for the search for Central American peace to set a deadline for the signing of the Contadora document.

[Begin Cerezo recording] The decision that was practically made there was not to necessarily sign on 6 June. In other words, it could be signed if there are solutions to the arms buildup, verification, and control problems. There is willingness and determination, but if a deadline like 6 June were set then what we would do is to kill off Contadora and finish the possibilities of achieving peace. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT -- A new fisheries agreement has been signed by Guatemala and Mexico. Rodoflo Augusto Estrada Hurtarte, minister of agriculture, livestock and foodstuffs, and Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Mexican secretary of fisheries, signed a document to extend the present fishing agreement. The Guatemalan minister stated during a press conference that the document represents a new effort by the two countries to strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 86 PA]

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONTADORA, C.A. PARLIAMENT

PA290127 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency yesterday issued a communique saying that the Central American parliament, created at the Esquipulas summit meeting, "will not replace the Contadora Group." The communique represents a reaction to some local comments asserting that the creation of this parliament is "the burial" of the Contadora Group, an organization that has been seeking the pacification of Central America for the past 3 years.

At some point, the document states: "The Central American parliament, about to be created according to the principles of the Esquipulas statement signed by the five presidents of the area, does not represent the burial of Contadora or replace it. The parliament will be complementary for the understanding and cooperation efforts toward dialogue, development, and democracy for peace and integration in Central America."

The communique added: "Although the Central American parliament will work toward the establishment of honorable and lasting peace by strengthening the willingness to sign the Contadora Document for the good of it, the parliament has other, broader objectives, such as common negotiation of the foreign debt, the strengthening of economic integration, transfer of technology, and discussion of economic and financial matters common to the states of the isthmus."

MILITARY ADVISER ON CONTADORA ARMS LIMITATIONS

PA280418 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 3

[Text] Honduras is prepared to reduce its armament levels, while the Armed Forces will continue to fulfill its constitutional duty to defend the territorial integrity, Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Mineras said upon his departure to Panama for the Contadora Group negotiations. The officer, who leads the important delegation of the Armed Forces to the negotiations, is chief of the 2d Airborne Battalion.

Gutierrez Mineras said that the role of the officers at that meeting will be to offer information to the Foreign Ministry negotiators during the discussions. He said that the Armed Forces position on the negotiation of arsenals is based on the policy upheld by the Presidency and the Foreign Ministry, which have agreed to reduce military capabilities. The military commander explained that the chapter that is currently under negotiation and that is part of the peace document seeks to establish an overall balance of military power in the region.

Col Gutierrez Mineras agreed with the position of the chief Honduran negotiator, Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, who says that discussions cannot be based on the Sandinist position that only offensive weapons can be eliminated. The officer warned that weapons can be classified one way or another depending on leaders' beliefs. He added that the negotiations package is not limited to the number of troops and to military arsenals, but will also deal with the number of military advisers and military maneuvers. He said that he is "skeptical" with regard to Nicaragua's willingness to negotiate arms limitation, as expressed by its delegates during the meeting of plenipotentiary representatives last week.

AZCONA: SANDINISM RUNS CONTRARY TO OAS CHARTER

PA282359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 28 May (EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona today hinted before the OAS that if Nicaragua does not democratize itself it could suffer the same fate as Cuba, which was expelled from that organization in 1962. "The adherence of any OAS member to Marxism-Leninism is not compatible with the inter-American system, or with its principles and purposes," Azcona said, citing the declaration that at that time led to Cuba's expulsion.

Azcona said before the OAS Permanent Council that the Nicaraguan leaders have chosen the path of their revolution, "which, according to impartial observers, leads to Marxism-Leninism." The question now is whether "a Marxist-Leninist country can coexist with the democracies," Azcona said, after stressing that Nicaragua is surrounded by them. However, he warned: "Let no one believe that there is an interventionist purpose in my words, as they only reflect a quite generalized opinion on the American continent. In addition, it is not the first case in the history of our organization." Azcona said: If in 1979 the OAS "had the capability and resoluteness to condemn the Somozist dictatorship, why not demand today with the same firmness that the Nicaraguan Government fully comply with the promises made in the letter of 12 July 1979?

In response to Azcona's insinuations, diplomatic sources from the Contadora Group argued that Nicaragua's expulsion from the OAS is not possible today, because at the last General Assembly in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) in December 1985 the organization adopted the principle of "ideological pluralism." The same idea was defended by sources of the Support Group and by Edgard Parrales, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, who described Azcona's speech as "extemporaneous and anachronistic." "His accusations are groundless and, furthermore, the OAS Charter admits any ideology," Parrales stressed. According to the Nicaraguan ambassador, with this speech "Azcona is trying to justify the economic support he has requested from the United States in exchange for continuing to lend his territory to be used as a base for the contras and for the U.S. installations to attack Nicaragua."

Many ambassadors described the speech as "unnecessarily harsh." The Peruvian and Nicaraguan ambassadors abstained from applauding it, while the ambassadors from the Contadora and Support Groups gave it modest courteous applause. Some ambassadors received the speech with "displeasure," stressing that "at such a delicate moment in the Central American crisis it was very inopportune."

2 FISHING BOATS CAPTURED BY SANDINIST COAST GUARD

PA230443 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3

[Text] Two Honduran fishing boats and their 12-man crews were captured on Monday by Sandinist Coastguardsmen who caught them sailing in Nicaraguan waters. A report released by the Public Security Force (FUSEP) in Tegucigalpa states that the fishing boats were captured while sailing on the Pacific Ocean. One of the boats is the Lady Helen, and it is owned by David MacNab. The boat's captain Nelson MacNab and his crew were taken to Nicaragua. The second boat is the Sea Far. This fishing boat also had a 12-man crew and its captain is Jose Macias. They were also taken to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan authorities did not release the names of the crew. They justified the capture by saying that the two fishing boats were caught illegally fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

NICARAGUA

NOTIMEX INTERVIEWS ORTEGA ON CONTADORA

PA232200 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 May 86

["Exclusive" interview with President Daniel Ortega by NOTIMEX correspondent Epigmenio Ibarra, in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ibarra] Please tell us what is Nicaragua's position. Following the recent Contadora meeting, what are your feelings regarding the group's efforts?

[Ortega] We feel that Contadora has been negotiating with a Latin American spirit. I feel that this is very important. There is a Latin American position and there are agreements within the Contadora Group. The United States is trying to turn Contadora into an instrument to disarm the Nicaraguan revolution. Well, that is a goal that the United States has. However, I do not think they will reach this goal. I think that Contadora will never lend itself to become an instrument to isolate, weaken, or destroy, the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Ibarra] Mr President, you have asked Contadora and the Latin American people for their solidarity. How would Nicaragua describe this solidarity? What does Latin America have to do in view of the situation experienced by Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I think that this should be an action of solidarity with all of Latin America, not only toward Nicaragua. There is growing awareness regarding the fact that a blow dealt against the Nicaraguan revolution would be a blow dealt against Latin America. It must be a more active and decisive action vis-a-vis the United States. The Latin American governments that have good relations with the United States must demand of the U.S. Government that it change its attitude.

BARRICADA ON PROGRESS MADE AT ESQUIPULAS

PA290228 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The First Step"]

[Text] Closer to the exact nature of the current Central American situation and farther from the expectations of ad hoc pessimism and naive optimism, the Esquipulas statement is realistic. It could even be regarded as promising, if we consider the Central American climate, full of warnings of extraregional armed intervention. A consensus demonstrated the countries' willingness in the five points solemnly signed by the highest Central American representatives. This, however, does not entail the end of disagreements regarding many pending matters. Basically, this signifies the success of breaking the barrier of biases erected by a foreign isolationist policy.

Hence the document's coherence. It has formalized the meetings of Central American presidents. It has expressed the willingness to sign the peace document, while at the same time it acknowledges the need for further discussion of key points that hinder peace. It entails the determination to create and institutionalize the Central American peoples to settle their problems. It approaches these solutions from the standpoint of social justice and the definition of a "genuine democratic, pluralist, and participating process," a little detached from the traditional political stance.

A coincidence has already been observed that does not exclude disagreements, because the meaning of each of the ideas about pluralism, participation, human rights, social justice, and democracy must be in perfect accord with social practices in each Central American country. For our part, we can say that this social practice was never more in agreement with current ideas. This does not exclude, however, other countries from saying the opposite just as we can say regarding them. The basic idea is to find points of consensus, respecting the others' self-determination to find the desired climate for peace. Nicaragua has advocated and continues to advocate mutual respect. If this has not crystallized it is because of the presence of foreign interests, firmly established in Washington. One step, although small, is always better than nothing..

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES COLOMBIA'S BARCO

PA271519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 86

[Letter From President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Colombian President-Elect Virgilio Barco Vargas, on 26 May 1986 -- read by unidentified Presidency Press Directorate official]

[Text] Presidency of the Republic
Managua, 26 May 1986
25 Years Later, All Weapons Against Aggression!
To: Your Excellency Virgilio Barco, president-elect of the Republic of Colombia

Bogota
Dear Friend:

On learning of your and your party's victory in the presidential elections held yesterday in Colombia, I wish to express our heartfelt greetings on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the people and government of Nicaragua. You will assume the office of president of Colombia in moments that are especially crucial for the future of our region. Please rest assured that all your efforts in favor of unity, peace, and solidarity among our nations will be firmly supported by our country.

Fraternally,
Daniel Ortega Saavedra

SPANISH NURSE KILLED IN CONTRA AMBUSH

PA260057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Managua, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Spanish male nurse identified as Ambrosio Mogoron was killed in ambush carried out by anti-Sandinists 260 km north of Managua, according to reports issued today. Mogoron was traveling in a Health Ministry pickup yesterday afternoon when the surprise attack by the contras took place between El Cua and San Andres de Bocay.

Another report broadcast by "La Voz de Nicaragua," the Sandinist government official radio station, pointed out that three other people were injured during the ambush. The pickup was taking health brigade workers to San Andres de Bocay to vacinnate children against poliomyelitis, the source added. The Spanish nurse had worked with the peasants in the northern part of Nicaragua for 6 years. The Sandinist authorities have granted Mogoron the "Commander Jose Benito Escobar" Order of Merit in recognition of the services he rendered in Nicaragua.

Protest Note Issued

PA290343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Press and Dissemination Department reports the following: Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman issued a protest note today addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for the acts of barbarism perpetrated by mercenary forces on 24 May, in which the Spanish doctor Ambrosio Mogoron Martinez was killed. It demands a stop to these acts of state terrorism.

The note adds: This type of action is carried out without any risk against innocent and defenseless civilians, including citizens from other countries, and proves that the mercenary forces are not capable of facing our people in the military sector. This situation leads them to carry out the most brutal violations of the Nicaraguan people's human rights and those of foreign citizens who disinterestedly cooperate in civilian activities with my country.

Managua, 28 May 1986.

FDN ASSERTS FRG CIVILIANS SAFE, HEALTHY

PA272338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2258 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 27 May (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan FDN reported today that the German "war prisoners" they captured in Nicaragua last 17 May "are in good health" and "safe." The report was issued in Tegucigalpa by FDN spokesman Frank Arana, who said that the FDN is protecting the Germans "even at the cost of sacrificing the lives of the commandos watching over them." However, he said that they "are extremely concerned because the Sandinists have intensified the attacks in the area where the prisoners are being kept and if they are killed, we will be blamed before the international community by the Managua regime's propaganda machinery."

The FDN spokesman added that the negotiations to release the German volunteers peacefully and in an orderly fashion continue with no other condition than the guarantee of safety for those who turn them over and for the Germans themselves -- "the sooner the better." Arana criticized the EPS for "forcing the foreign civilians who come to help on projects to learn how to operate and use AK-47 rifles."

"When they were captured, the Germans handed over their Soviet-made AK-47's to the FDN. These had not been used and were reportedly given to them to defend the Juan Pablo and Jacinto Baca headquarters in Nueva Guinea, southern Zelaya, only 80 km from the Costa Rican border," Arana said.

U.S. MANEUVERS, PLOT TO KILL GERMANS DENOUNCED

PA241823 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1727 GMT 24 May 86

[Fredy Lopez report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] During a news conference it has been announced that the Foreign Ministry sent two protest notes to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today. In one of the notes Nicaragua points out that according to intelligence information, more than six groups of combat and logistic pilots of the U.S. Army have been trained to carry out terrorist and sabotage activities against objectives in Nicaraguan territory.

The same sources have informed that U.S. Navy units, including frigates, have been carrying out pilot-rescue exercises on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica and on the Montelimar area on the Nicaraguan coast. In this area the authorities have found a high-technology device that the U.S. Navy uses for exploration and reconnaissance operations. The device, which can be launched from the air, from the ground, and from a ship, is equipped with parachutes that allows for time, depending on how it is programmed, to carry out various types of tasks, including electronic espionage. The authorities have not discarded the possibility that the device could have been launched for the purpose of harming the country's economy.

The other note from the Nicaraguan government refers to the kidnapping by mercenary forces at the service of the U.S. Government of eight FRG citizens who were doing civilian cooperation work in Nicaragua. The kidnapping took place on 17 May in the Jacinto Vaca area, 35 km northwest of Nueva Guinea. The names of the kidnapped Germans are: Reinhar Zimmer, Juergen Kuhr, Doris Alterburg, Iris Organ, Astrid Setelter, Angelika Goetz, Sigfried Ruetting, and Dominik Diehel. Nicaragua hereby denounces the existence of a criminal plan to kill the kidnapped collaborators and later blame the Nicaraguan Government.

The Nicaraguan Government, in stating its strongest and most formal protest over these illegal activities that violate national sovereignty and that, from every point of view, go against international law, demands that the United States immediately put an end to these actions of force and threat that represent a preparatory phase for increasing the level of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The protest notes are signed by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. They are datelined Managua, 24 May 1986.

BOS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PASTORA'S WITHDRAWAL

PA290414 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 8-b

[Communique issued by the Southern Opposition Bloc on 21 May 1986 in San Jose, Costa Rica]

[Text] The Southern Opposition Bloc, BOS, reports to the Nicaraguan people and to the people in general that:

I. It regrets Commander Eden Pastora's decision to withdraw from the struggle against the Managua regime. BOS' doors will remain open for Commander Pastora and any other Nicaraguan who shares the ideal of recovering the revolution betrayed by the Managua totalitarian government.

II. Regarding the request for support presented by the chiefs of some 1,000 combatants who operate in two of the five regions of ARDE, BOS recognizes the structures they have created and together with ARDE's representatives in the BOS, presided over by Commander Adolfo Chamorro, member of the Executive Committee since BOS was created, will continue receiving BOS' support in their heroic struggle against the attempt of Marxist-Leninist domination in our country.

III. Reaffirms its disposition to sign a democratic agreement with other Nicaraguan rebel organizations UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] and Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] for the coordination of efforts to guarantee the struggle's effectiveness against the FSLN and for the establishment of a true democracy in Nicaragua.

IV. It reiterates its support for the signing of the Contadora Document, provided it includes a clear plan for the democratization of Nicaragua, as President Oscar Arias has proposed. It also reiterates its willingness to participate in a national reconciliation dialogue and its clear preference for a negotiated solution to the civil war we are enduring.

21 May 1986

Executive Committee

Alfredo Cesar, Bayardo Lopez, Alvaro Jerez, Adolfo Chamorro

Responsible signature: Gamboa Chaves Elisa Maria, ID No 1-187-997

-- Union committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile, Csocane

-- ARDE

-- National Rescue and Conciliation Movement, MRCN

-- Confederation of Nicaraguan Professionals in Exile, CPNE

CASTRO HAVANA FAMILY DOCTOR FORUM SPEECH

FL262153 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 May 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing session of family doctor forum, in Havana on 23 May -- recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] [Castro] ...with the idea of inviting the ones who will be incorporated in the Guantanamo area. I believe the meeting has been fruitful. I am absolutely convinced of that. I believe it has been useful for you as well as for us. I believe experiences and guidelines have been shared with those who are already working and they have given us information and ideas that will enable us to increase our cooperation in some way or help solve some of the problems presented here.

I believe that what was said about some situations in certain areas encouraged ideas that go beyond medical services. I believe that beginning today we will include something else to our area of concern, the need to review those polyclinics that are in critical condition. Yesterday, in a Politburo meeting where we were discussing problems of the capital, we considered the idea of helping the Education Ministry to fulfill its demands on institutions for children with problems. Yesterday we also talked about the need to increase housing projects in the capital inasmuch the capital cannot solve problems in the same way other cities solve them because other cities have space and can build housing using their own resources. There is no more space in our capital. There is hardly any space in old Havana, in Centro Habana. We must build tall buildings. We were discussing the need to make special efforts to build housing in the capital because the ones being built are insufficient. In a few years we are going to find solutions to this area of the capital. There are people living in some crowded rooms and small houses. I believe that we become more aware of the problems of some areas of the capital when we hear about some of these problems. I realize the need for prioritizing, of studying those areas like Parraga and Lisa, so we can have different kinds of plans, with homes built by owners, with the aid of the community, or with the aid of micro-brigades. That is to make an in-depth study of the problem of the area, precisely where you have started to work. We also considered the advantage of using the techniques our scientists have developed to help in everything related to diagnosis of children.

Today we have also become more aware of the importance of social medicine. The one you implement when you begin to worry when children do not go to school, when some children are not properly taken care of, when they are not taken to the doctor, or about youth who do not go to school and do not work. You have been doing those kinds of things through youth organizations, but we are discovering a new dimension to family doctors, which is social medicine.

We have also noted that we can deal with some of the problems you are now having now with relatively few resources. I believe that if we find out where the 14, 15, or 20 polyclinics with more difficulties are, maybe if a couple or years, if we have a good project -- and not give it to the Construction Ministry but to the people's government and with the help of micro-brigades in the same way we are doing with the doctors consultation office/homes -- we could solve the problem in a short period of time, in 2 or 3 years maximum.

We also have to solve the problems of child care centers, schools for children with problems, and some of those institutions.

Also, it appears that next year we are going to have to build about 600 doctor consultation offices/homes to start paying off the debt we have with the first doctors that were incorporated into the plan, and in this sense have had to sacrifice themselves for the reasons I already explained. We have to realize that this is a very new movement. Actually, the difficulties we may see or discover are not amazing but the achivements this program has had in such a short period of time, in only 3 years. I think it has only been 2 1/2 years since the pilot plan began. We started with 10. It was a somewhat artificial experiment because there were only 10 [doctors] in one polyclinic. Later, we could cover other polyclinics. During the last year there were more because we had 300 [doctors] and with the valuable incorporation of the comrades who were studying general comprehensive medicine, it was further increased. That is why the numbers we have now are [interrupted by unidentified man] -- there were some papers around here I cannot find now but they said -- 321. Now -- they are around here Lezcano, do not take those papers away -- 500 are joining them. They almost tripled in 1 year.

The contents of this meeting become more important if we think that 506 new doctors are being incorporated. It is much more important to solve these problems you have presented; the relationship with hospitals, cooperation. [sentence as heard] All that is very important. I believe that some of the small problems that [words indistinct] are not as difficult. For example, to have a vehicle for all the program's polyclinics to pick up samples and provide other services. An ambulance is not the best thing for that purpose, a pickup truck is not adequate, either. Maybe the best thing would be a station wagon. Let's see if we can assign one to all the polyclinics that are part of the project and the ones that are going to join the program. I do not know how many are going to join now. Do you know that Franco? Twelve. Twelve new polyclinics. Fully staffed? How many are going to be fully staffed or almost fully staffed?

[Unidentified man] Now San Miguel's Bernardo Pose Polyclinic will be fully staffed with 41 doctors and Ualfrido Perez will open with 40.

[Castro] In two words, how many station wagons would you need at the end of the year?

[Unidentified man] Well, it would be 16, 17. Considering that some polyclinics...

[Castro, interupting] Do you have 17 responsible drivers that would not be included in the 48.3 percent of the people with disorders? [laughter] Let's see if the people's government gets those people. You have to look for responsible people and assign them multiple tasks, so that they do not do that alone. Even if they go with the messenger. Experience helps, it enriches our knowledge every day, it adds to the possibilities of solving our problems. Let us also examine this situation. Tejas was going to examine the situation in a laboratory over there. When I have a chance I am going to pay a visit. I hope I can go to Parraga, to La Lisa. When I can I am going to make a surprise visit. I always go to places by surprise. Do not think I am going to let you know a month in advance. I want to see with my own eyes the problems you have. I believe we are going to solve the problems the polyclinic laboratories have. No, we are going to try to solve other more pressing problems in that area, social problems.

I think that, in this sense, this meeting is very useful. We are going to find a solution for other matters that were brought up here, so one day we will have polyclinics that reflect this enormous effort that the country is making.

I believe they will require close to 4,000 physicians, and it won't take us many years to cover all of Havana although we know that we have the Third World in Havana, also. We also have the Sierra Maestra and Guantanamo in Havana. What the comrade was saying about having to walk 7 km is characteristic of the Sierra Maestra. There are a few problems that, well, we'll see. Some have more than 700, some have 800. We have been calculating on the basis of one to 600.

The population of Havana, with 2 million, would have about 3,200 or 3,400. With the reserves, the number will be greater, but we have calculated about 4,000 for Havana. In this year, 1986, we are going to have more than 800; 827. If there are 321 and we incorporate 506, that will give us 827 in the capital. This is a respectable force.

We will have almost half a million persons. We will have almost one-fourth of the population of the City of Havana and the most difficult areas attended by the family doctor. This is impressive progress! Later we will incorporate 500 per year. In another 6 years -- 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 -- in 1992 or 1993 at the latest, we will have Havana completely covered, incorporating 500 each year. We may even manage to incorporate a greater number when the personnel we are now sending inland return, not only the 506 from Havana but also those that are leaving for Guantanamo.

Next year we will send reinforcements to Santiago de Cuba; we want Santiago de Cuba to cover all its mountainous areas next year. Wherever there is a hill in Santiago de Cuba, they have said it is a mountainous area also. They are going to need reinforcements from the capital.

In 1988 we will send a contingent but will receive another contingent with a lot of experience, and this contingent will come from the mountainous areas. If the comrades that leave in 1986 return to the capital in 1988, they will begin to specialize. So there may be years in which 600 physicians will be incorporated into the capital. Since the medical schools are full, by 1992 or 1993 at the latest we will have [changes thought] well, we must not forget that we have the Havana Province. How many have we sent to Havana Province? Aren't they here? We forgot a group, Lezcano. How many have we sent to Havana? I don't believe it was only 20, that is very few. Ah, 50 from Havana that have left the capital to Havana Province. That is about 700 doctors; 506, 150 or 151 that have been separated, including the reserves there, plus the 50. The capital's medical schools are incorporating 700 doctors into this program, plus 20 for El Espino makes 720. This is a serious effort.

For this reason I say that in the year 1993 at the latest we will incorporate 300,000 persons annually into the program. I believe the results are really encouraging. Everything we have heard today has been really encouraging and impressive.

The problems do not impress us because we know that we will solve them. We are not worried about the problems of coordination because we are sure we can solve them, and that the family doctors and the hospital network are going to support each other. I am not speaking of the polyclinics because they are your property. I say that the family doctors and the hospital network are going to support each other because they need each other.

It has been a great step forward to be able to build the housing. It could be said that the family doctors are the only technicians who graduate from the university with assured housing, not because of special privilege but because of the work they do, and because we are convinced that when they are there residing it is much better. Let us remember that the 300 comrades, that the immense majority of those who are working now, are family doctors who do not live where they work.

I was worried that they might wake them up a lot and not let them sleep; I have even inquired about some of the comrades who have their housing, and they have told me that the esteem of their neighbors is so great that sometimes a month or two months go by without anyone waking anyone up. They do so only when there is a real need. I do not know whether it is the same everywhere, but I hope it is.

I must stress the fact that the capital plans to send reinforcements to Guantanamo. This is something colossal. It means that all the mountainous ares of Guantanamo Province will have a family doctor; more than 150 doctors. But this could not be done without the aid of the capital.

The capital of Santiago Province helped Granma by sending a few dozen doctors, but next year we will also have to help the capital of Santiago. I believe that the following year Santiago will be able to help Holguin and have all the mountainous areas of the eastern provinces covered by the family doctor program. This will be a colossal step forward!

Comrade Ortega, who was in the mountains, returned with marvelous reports of the work of the doctors, their prestige and authority.

A group of students who are going to Guantanamo from the Calixto Garcia Hospital have expressed certain concerns. They sent me a letter, then they said they were not going to deliver this letter, but because they cannot induce the comrades who work with me not to keep me informed, although I understand the good intentions, but they did not want to give me the letter. I told them to give me the letter because I wanted to know about the kind of concerns that had come up. All of this has been cleared up now, we gave them greater information. The question was whether it was fair or not that students with good grades had to wait 2 years to specialize because they were going to Guantanamo while those who stayed in the capital had to wait only 1 year.

Well, really there was no alternative. That problem could not be resolved any other way. There was no alternative to those who were selected from those who had offered to serve in mountainous areas in Guantanamo having to wait 2 years; this could not be avoided. But it does not seem logical to me to lament over the fact that those who go to the capital have to wait only one year and they have to wait two. Of course we had to choose [changes thought] well, not all the best are going to Guantanamo. There are many excellent students that, because of the country's needs, can be said to be more privileged because they go directly into residency: surgeons, ophthamologists.

The country's needs force us into direct residencies of many specialists nowadays. We are sure that one day most of the clinical specialties will be the second specialty of the family doctors. I hope that in the future all pediatricians will be family doctors first. But we cannot wait until we have thousands of specialists in general integral medicine [words indistinct] so they can complete their studies and become obstetricians, pediatricians, cardiologists. Almost all of the clinical specialties will come as a second specialty of the family doctor, but we cannot do this now. Because we still do not have enough pediatricians and obstetricians we simply must [changes thought] before, we even had vertical internships and not rotational. We now have rotational because we want the doctors to have the most integral training possible. But we believe that [passage indistinct] but we cannot do it now. As a consequence, hundreds and hundreds of students begin to study specialities directly and do not go to the mountainous areas in general integral medicine, as a national need. Be assured that, if it were not because of the country's needs, all would go to practice as family doctors first, and receive the knowledge that physicians of general integral medicine need.

In the future, it will be that way except for surgeons and certain surgical specialties and perhaps a few medical specialties, perhaps anesthesiologists or radiologists. But today we need students who specialize directly.

Others go to the cities as family doctors and after 1 year can begin to specialize. But we must not lament because of this. We should be happy because it is lucky that, through the polyclinics, we can give them that opportunity to specialize the first year. They do not waste time. The comrades that have to make a greater sacrifice should be happy that their comrades can begin to study first, and not lament the fact that they are going to take a year longer in specializing. The most honest, most correct, most revolutionary position is to be glad that their comrades can do this which they, who have to make a sacrifice for the country, cannot do immediately.

Really, the fact that it is possible to specialize after 2 years and have the guarantee of returning to the city and specializing is a privilege, not a misfortune. Because it used to be necessary to perform medical service for 3 years and it is now 2 years. [words indistinct].

It was the creation of this institution and the creation of the speciality of general integral medicine that created a marvelous possibility: the possibility that all doctors can be specialists in our country. [applause] If this had not happened, many physicians could not aspire to become specialists. We would not have been able to incorporate tens of thousands of individuals, graduate tens of thousands, and offer to all the chance of becoming specialists if this institution had not been created.

Formerly, the general practitioner did not study anything more. The general practitioner was the one who did not study for obstetrician, for pediatrician. Social consideration and income were not the same as the specialists'. Doctors were divided into two categories: those who were specialists and those who were not. These two categories will no longer exist. On the contrary, the family doctor will constitute a new category, that of those who have two specialties, and they will receive the social consideration that corresponds to having two specialties. I believe they will be much better specialists. Those who had 1 year's experience -- not those with 2, who will have even more experience -- 1 year plus 3 years studying a speciality, and the 5th year or possibly the 6th year decides to study pediatrics, and with 2 more years study they will be specialists with 5 years of studying after having graduated from medical school. This is tremendous, unbeatable experience, because of what a family doctor learns about health and even social problems, because many discover -- as some comrades have said here -- what social problems are and what the Third World is here in our capital. I believe this is very valuable knowledge that will make you into superior physicians, not only scientifically but also politically and humanly. [applause] I am absolutely convinced of this.

We are still perceiving the advantages of those who were pioneers of rural medicine, who produced many of our best medical personnel of today. That rural environment gave them tremendous experience although it could not give it en masse. The family doctor system will mean massive experience, and one day the hospitals will be invaded by doctors who began as family doctors. One day, almost all the hospital specialities with few exceptions will be filled by family doctors. What quality! I am sure we will have all the cooperation of the hospital doctors for this program. They will cooperate because they understand it is their duty to do so. They understand the importance of this program. But in the future, the great majority of those who will be in the hospitals will be doctors who were trained in this manner and became specialists. Logically, it will be not only because they understand but also because they are identified with this activity and came from this activity.

The future promises a lot. It offers us many promises with this institution and this program. Our physicians en masse will live this unique, exceptional experience that you are living.

It can be seen, and the comrades who are in the 6th year of medical studies will notice how much this work is going to influence them, and how much they will be transformed as the first have been transformed and those who have been working for only a few months in this institution. The dynamic, accelerated form in which they are transformed can be perceived, and I believe this is what gives us the assurance that we will become a medical power because, fortunately, we are the first country in the world to carry out a medical program of this nature [passage indistinct] vanguard of our youth, and one day vanguard of our people. [Passage indistinct] we hope that, in the future, all of you will acquire merits to join our party because we have no doubt that you have all the moral, political, and revolutionary conditions to belong to the vanguard of our people by joining the ranks of our glorious party. We tell the comrades that go to the mountainous areas, that we will have a special consideration with them, but I am sure that the others, of the 506 that remain in the capital, if we needed 150 to go to the mountains, I am sure that we would immediately have the 150. To stay in the capital does not constitute a special privilege. In the capital there is hard work, and I believe that what we have heard here today about the work in Parragas, in Guanabacoa, in Cojimar, in La Lisa, indicates that there is hard work there, too. [applause]

I am telling the truth when I say that I know the city and the mountainous areas, and if they allowed me to choose, I would choose the mountains. They are healthier, even the air is purer, the atmosphere is better in every sense. If the neighbors feel great respect and affection for their family doctors, what they feel in the mountains is veneration for the family doctor; we can really say veneration because of the things they have told us. It is healthier, and an unforgettable experience. It is a shame that not everyone can have that experience. Although I believe that to be where the comrades are working in the capital is also a great experience. We know this because of the way this environment has influenced the history of doctors, in our revolution. [Passage indistinct] in Oriente, a notable difference could be perceived between the rural doctor and the family doctor, a notable difference, derived from the fact that the work of a doctor at a medical post was passive because they went to visit him, whereas the family doctor visits the families. There is a great difference, so great that we have decided to do away with the medical posts in the future and make all those doctors into family doctors because, in practice, we have seen the advantage of the institution of the family doctor for the development of the doctor himself.

Rural medicine will continue in the rural hospitals. We could not send recently graduated doctors to the mountains for a year. This would have been absurd. What would the peasants have said? If we had done this, when the doctors were just beginning to develop relationships with the peasants, they would be ready to leave. Two years, and the peasants are very worried now because they have taken a liking to the doctor who is going to leave them after 2 years. But we could not subject the peasants to a rotation like that, a rotation of just 1 year, and then another and another. It was not reasonable.

The only practical, reasonable thing was to have them stay 2 years. We aspire to not having rotation in the mountains in the future. We aspire to having general integral practitioners working permanently in the mountains. I am sure that from the tens of thousands of doctors that we are going to have, there will be enough to [words indistinct] so the peasant will not have to suffer the consequences of the rotation. It is necessary to rotate because we want them to study a speciality. We want them to come to the capital in 2 years to specialize, and we are very glad that after 2 years they will be back as a great reinforcement, but with the future hope that it will not be necessary to rotate and that the doctor will be there 5 or 10 years.

This will happen because there are those who like that work, who feel so much affection [for the people] that they like that work. Perhaps some of those who are working in the city will one day say they want to go work in the mountains. Then it will not be necessary to rotate.

We also said there is maximum stability in the doctors of the cities, and this will continue except in the case of those who want to study another speciality, a second speciality. They will go into residency in a surgical clinic or in a hospital for their speciality. Then they will have two titles. I believe they will be the only ones who are not permanently based.

This program means the possibility of graduating and employing 25,000 doctors. We calculate that in the end there will be 20,000 in the community; this is what is getting the priority now. We have sent some to schools and factories as a pilot plan, a few to schools ad factories. At the end there will be about 5,000 in schools and factories. Twenty-five thousand, to which it may be necessary to add the reserves. [sentence as heard]

I calculate that in the network there will finally be about 30,000. We will have enough doctors. You know that 5,500 are matriculating, and we are graduating almost 3,000, and in the future we may graduate about 4,000 doctors a year.

You know that new programs have been drawn up. A rigorous, demanding method is being drawn up to select students of medicine. We are tracking the medical students, and increasingly more is going to be demanded of them. I think, we are going to have better and better trained professionals in this field. So, within 14 years, at the end of this century, I calculate we will have about 65,000 doctors, which is a conservative estimate.

When we have 65,000 doctors, we will graduate another 10,000 so that doctors can also have a sabbatical year of study. We also expect that nurses will be able to study for their degrees so that our nurses, like primary education teachers, can obtain a university degree. [Words indistinct] there are reserves of nurses who can be studying.

That doctor, that specialist will be able to refresh his knowledge. To improve himself, that doctor will have an entire year free every 7 years. This will not be his vacation. He will have his vacation. He will have an entire year to study. We would like to do this with all our doctors. Many of them undoubtedly would have an extraordinary opportunity to enrich their knowledge. They have worked constantly for 20, 25, 30 years without being able to take courses.

We will have work in our country for 65,000 [doctors]. We also expect that by the end of the century we will have 10,000 doctors abroad. When we have 65,000 doctors, 55,000 domestically and 10,000 abroad, and we have 10,000 more, we will have a reserve of 10,000 doctors abroad. We are also thinking about our cooperation with other countries, the program in which we are involved. I believe we are advancing and that we have clearly advanced quickly. While 506 doctors are incorporated in the country, thousands are incorporated in the rest of the country [as heard]. Every year there are 1,500 doctors in this program. Later, I expect that approximately 2,000 doctors a year will be incorporated into the program.

Because of the amount of doctors available, Havana City will be the first province that will be completely covered but the rest of the country will take 10 years. By the year 1995, I expect that the entire country will be covered. You understand [words indistinct] clinical surgery. There is a program under development for 35 clinical surgery specialities. Only a socialist state can do this. Only a socialist state can combine health programs with education and social development programs.

I expect that the moment will arrive when, because of this social medicine, you will relate more with teachers in the consultative area as you now relate to the district delegate from the Federation of Cuban Women, members of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]. It is actually an extraordinary, brilliant task motivated by great human interest with great content. I do not believe there is another profession that is more human, and I do not believe there is another more noble work than the direct work you have with the population.

You know more than anyone about the influence you have, even though you only have been working for a few months. Your patient expects much consolation from you. [Words indistinct] what we should mention is the consolation of happiness, hope, because you are also in contact with the human tragedy of illness, the struggle for survival, pain, death, and that type of noble work will undoubtedly influence the character, quality, and consciousness of each one of you, doctors and nurses. [sentence as heard]

In addition, this program will give women an extraordinary opportunity. We are observing that the majority of family doctors are women. This will give them a role of role of exceptional importance in society because at the end, when we have 40,000 family doctors and nurses, I expect that more than 30,000 of these workers will be women. The ratio of nurses and doctors will possible be more than three-fourths, approximately 5,000 doctors. [sentence as heard] A great number of women will continue graduating in medicine even though we have had to set a quota. Men do not fill their quota.

Now we are creating vocational schools for exact sciences. [Words indistinct] every three that join, two are [words indistinct], and we encourage them to join. They are joining because of a mixture of position and expediency. Many medical students will result from that school of exact science. The ones who have had an early inclination toward medicine will attend. One of the topics they will study in depth is biology. They will all have 90 hours a year of computer use [computacion].

Imagine how useful this will be for the doctor in addition to everything else. Electronics is increasing its participation in medicine. Wherever the situation is analyzed, the result is positive. Only the revolution, only a socialist regime, and only the medicine it produces can provide the opportunity for a program where out of 40,000 [doctors] 35,000 of them will be women, or approximately 35,000 or almost 35,000. Above all, they will be women of high quality because we expect each of the nurses to earn a nursing degree in the future and have a university education.

I frankly said to Teja, [not further identified] I do not know what the comrades who are going to guantanamo must think. After his tour of the Sierra Maestra, I asked him about the women. How do the women perform in this work? Without hesitating, Teja said -- and I repeat what he said -- better than the men. [applause] I only repeat what Teja said.

Of those that go to Guantanamo, I do not know how many of them will be men or women. Where are the ones who will be going to Guantanamo? Those who are going to Guantanamo, please raise your hands. There are some below and some above. What is the ratio of men and women?

[Unidentified speaker] There are 71 women.

[Castro] There are 71 women; then the number is equal.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, there are 79 men.

[Castro] Do you want to encourage marriage there? [laughter]

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct].

[Castro] That is fine, but there were more women in the Sierra Maestra. There were nine marriages, correct? They are waiting there creating the installations, constructing the consultative houses. Have any of you comrades who raised your hands changed your mind? Is there anyone who has changed his mind? no one?

Those who are going to the capital, raise your hands. Now I am going to ask you a frank question. If you had to substitute for one of those who is going to Guantanamo, would you be capable of replacing him?

[Audience] Yes.

[Castro] Would you be capable of taking the initiative?

[Audience] Yes.

[Castro] Or are you people that feel incapable of going to the mountains?

[Audience] No.

[Castro] Those who would be willing to go [to the mountains] raise your hands. Be serious. [applause]

I believe, comrades, that we are involved in a very serious task and a truly exceptional, extraordinary program. When we began our revolutionary struggle, we thought we could have health services for our people. We were very optimistic in thinking about the future. Nevertheless, I can assure you that in those years, despite all the dreams and illusions, we were not capable of imagining a spectacular program like this. This program emerged later.

When we began the revolution and when the revolution triumphed, we began sending doctors to the mountains. We could not imagine that some day we would have a program such as this. We could not even think this in the first years of the revolution when we had 6,000 doctors and were left with 3,000. There were not enough doctors to attend to everyone. At that time, who could imagine the family doctor program?

This program emerged later as a result of the development of the revolution, of our program of study. There were barely any students to enter the university. Who could have imagined a program like this at that time? It was after illiteracy was defeated; after a sixth-grade education was established as a minimum; when there were more than 1 million students at the middle level; when schools and teachers were provided for those 1 million students; when our universities grew; when the ratio of university professors and students grew. That was when we were able to begin dreaming, to increase the growth of our universities even more without increasing enrollment because we already had enough high school graduates from which to select and we were able to select those who had no less than a 90-point grade average to enter the university. In some provinces, students enter the university with a minimum of a 93-point, even 94-point grade average, especially the women who have achieved greater results than men in middle education.

It was then that we could conceive of these programs and plans. We began to realize them, modestly at first. I still remember very well when we decided to test that program, and we asked for volunteers who were the comrades who chose medicine. When we decided to begin the programs, the pilot project, I was able to observe a certain rivalrly. I do not know if a certain jealousy existed between the comrades. In reality, I would say that was not justified.

We have given them attention because we wanted to follow the experiment closely because they were the first. We went back again thinking, how is the experiment going? I wish we had the opportunity to visit each of the locations. It is true that we sent many visitors to Lawton, and we sent them there precisely because it was a pilot project. The 2d year it was the only one of the polyclinics that was complete as an experience. This, however, did not indicate any less esteem for the excellent work the family doctors are carrying out in other areas and in other zones.

One has to recognize that these comrades were the first. We have to be appreciative of their efforts, their decision. At the beginning, many of them did not intend to study general internal medicine. At the end, they all decided to study general internal medicine. They did not have any precedents for this type of work. They now have 3 years [words indistinct] of the 506 who joined [words indistinct] and will have homes.

Now, I ask myself, would it be just, would it be correct, or honest for the first, second, and third groups to be upset because the new doctors entering the program have homes and because, in some cases, some of the first doctors have to wait 3 years. I expect that the first and second group of doctors will have their consultative areas in at least the next year. In 1 or 2 years, we will be able to give them all homes. As you heard, we plan to build 600 homes to provide for 100 of the first group of doctors. We have to build 300 and more homes. We have to build 300, at least 100 homes a year. I ask the comrades, in reality, do you feel sad because the new graduates entering the program now have homes and modern consultative years? You understand.

I remember we did not want to move any of the first doctors and none from the second group. The solution was easy, but it was a bureaucratic solution. It was an administrative solution and politically thoughtless. If we said to the doctors: Change, go where the good homes are, then we forget about the patients who trusted them. Suddenly we would tell 300 times 6, that is 1,800 patients, to change doctors because we want to give the new homes to the doctors who entered the program first. We would prefer to do this because we have confidence in them and we are familiar with the goodness and generosity of our youth, compatriots, and revolutionary comrades. They would understand. They would understand that the easy solution of giving the new doctors the homes was to prevent from affecting the patients. It was in consideration of the people. In this case, instead of sacrificing 1,800 people who would have to change doctors, we decided to ask the 300 doctors to wait. We recognize your merit, and we would appreciate your waiting, your patience until we can build you each a home in 3 more years. We all have to carry something. We all have to make some sacrifice. The first group of doctors sacrificed the most.

We should not be sad because of this. Instead, we should be pleased that because they were pioneers, the first to test it, an enormous contingent of 1,500 young doctors have their consultative areas and homes. I think that is the only honest solution and the only revolutionary method of reasoning, thinking, and acting. [applause]

We still have to resolve the problem of homes for many doctors, thousands of doctors who were not able to join microbrigades.

Those who are in hospitals, doctors [changes thought] I know of specialists who have been practicing their specialty for 10 years and still do not have their homes. They are living with their mother-in-law or father-in-law. Naturally, we are also concerned about this. When we speak about reviving the microbrigade, it is simply because a solution to this problem has to be found.

When a doctor asks for a home, we do not have one available. We have construction workers from the east [words distinct] our own efforts, our own energy to respond by making 2,000 homes. Would a city of 2,000 residents be possible with sufficient energy to construct all the necessary homes?

It is easier to solve the problem of homes in the interior. There was a program to send specialists from the capital to the interior. Some hospitals still have problems because of a shortage of specialists since the capital has been sending them to the rest of the country.

Resources were given to the provinces so that they could build homes and as a result some specialists remained there. They did not want to return. The Health Ministry has a program for recovering specialists since the provinces began providing their own. Clinical-surgical hospitals have a deficit in specialists. Clearly, they will have to leave some here. We are studying how to resolve the problem, how to recover some specialists, and train others. However, this is very difficult.

Those measures could take 10, 12, or 15 years from graduation before a home could be provided, but we have to respond. We have to finish all those high rise buildings. We have to construct many buildings so that every year we can make available a number of homes to doctors who render a very important, valuable service.

They cannot be microbrigades. They will not have the same facilities like the lumpen who make a business out of constructing homes. It has to be the socialist state, the revolution that constructs these. We are aware of the vast quantity that still remain. We still have many problems to resolve, but we are sure that we can solve everything. There is only one solution: hard work and struggling and dedicating oneself to solving the problem. We believe in the revolution. We believe very much in our workers, peasants, students, and youth.

We have called meetings. Recently, we met with the peasants. A few months ago we met with doctors, hospital representatives, and later with institute representatives. We have been able to appreciate the quality of our personnel, how they advance and work, their response to this message calling for an increased struggle and effort to combat poor quality, to render a more efficient service to our people each time. I truly believe we have received an extraordinary response. I could also say that this has been one of the most satisfactory meetings.

I was telling a comrade that in the future, if we want to meet with the family doctors, we will have to meet in the Karl Marx Theater. First there were only 10 doctors, then there were a few dozen, later 300, and now the new ones joining the family doctor program bring the number to 1,000. It is a good idea.

As the day arrived when we could fill the Karl Marx Theater with cooperativists, the day will come when this enormous and growing family of doctors will fill the Karl Marx Theater. The day will arrive when we meet in the Karl Marx Theater. Next year there will be 800 doctors. There will not be room for them here. If the more than 820 doctors meet here the following year with those who are going to Guantanamo and those who will be working in the capital and the Isle of Youth and Havana Province, they will not fit in this theater.

Surely the comrades from the party in the capital had the pleasant idea [words indistinct]. If I can [words indistinct] [applause] we have to follow this experience closely because it is not just any experience. It is an exceptional experience. It is a vanguard experience. It is a promise for our country, a promise for other countries who have completed their revolution [words indistinct]. That is why this work [words indistinct].

If this first meeting brought us so many experiences, I think the next one could be held soon allowing more time discussion. This was the first meeting, and it was held during a busy time, but I believe that you could find a location to meet again, a bigger location, and you can have more time to debate, discuss, and enrich this formidable experience, this extraordinary movement that you are carrying out.

To conclude, comrades, all that remains for me to say in the name of all the comrades of the Presidency is to thank you for the excellent meeting, the truly pleasant and encouraging moments that we have enjoyed this afternoon. [applause]

UPEC AWARDS CASTRO FELIX N. MUSA DECORATION

FL272350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the Felix N Musa decoration which the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] awards. The award of the honorable distinction to the maximum leader of the Cuban revolution took place yesterday at the sixth plenary meeting of the UPEC, which was held in the Palace of Conventions. Journalists from the entire country participated in the meeting, and members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the party also attended, as did ministers and officials of the Cuban Government and state. In his closing speech at the sixth plenary meeting of the UPEC, Fidel called upon the Cuban press to participate in the struggle aginst everything that affects or slows the progress of the revolution.

RAUL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER POLICE CEREMONY

FL240142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Army General Raul Castro, party Central Committee second secretary and FAR minister, has presided over a graduation ceremony of a large number of National Revolutionary Police combatants and the incorporation to that organization of a FAR Red Berets reservist contingent.

The event, held in Havana's patrol department, was also presided over by party Central Committee members, government ministers, FAR and Interior Ministry generals and officers. Party, people's government, and mass organization leaders from Havana City Province and its municipalities attended as guests, as well as a contingent composed of hundreds of youth from Havana who will become members of the National Revolutionary Police.

Making the event's closing remarks, the FAR minister said: Twenty-five years ago a police batallion left this place to fight in Giron. Nineteen of them -- we have just placed a floral wreath to honor them on behalf of the visitors -- lost their young and promising lives. I only want to ask all of you one thing. Each time you leave this installation or the one you are assigned to provide your services, leave with the same enthusism those comrades left with a quarter ofa century ago. Struggle against crime with the same dignity that battalion struggled, in the same way it did it; together and as part of our people. [applause]

POLITIBURO APPROVES NEW ANTICRIME MEASURES

FL231909 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The regular meeting of the Politburo was held yesterday and was presided over by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee.

During the meeting, an extensive analysis was made of the problems of crime and antisocial conduct, especially the number of incidents in Havana City.

The Politburo approved a group of proposals to increase research on the cause of these behaviors, create an integral focus, and perfect the participation of all state institutions and organizations as well as mass organizations in preventive work. Measures were approved to immediately strengthen and elevate efficiency in confronting crimes against social and personal property, people's rights, and citizen's integrity.

The Politburo agreed to direct the organs responsible for domestic order, the prosecutor's office, and tribunals, in adopting these measures and extensively introducing them to the working masses and all citizens. This will be done in full accord with the principles of socialist legality, and will be accompanied by corresponding measures to neutralize and strongly sanction aggressive conduct, violence against others, and brutality [matonismo] that has been seen in the capital.

Participating in the meeting were members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, the first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, the president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government of Havana City Province, the first secretary of the National Committee of the UJC [union of young communists], and the national coordinator for members of the CDR [Committee's for the Defense of the Revolution] Also present were the interior minister and other representatives from that ministry, the justice minister, the republic's general prosecutor, the president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, and other state leaders.

COUNCIL OF STATE CREATES NEW COMMITTEE

PA290317 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Cuban Council of State has created the National Committee of the Economic Management and Planning System [Comision Nacional del Sistema de Direcion y Planificacion de la Economia], which will manage, coordinate, promote, and control the activities that involve economic management methods and mechanisms. The organization will be in charge of drafting, implementing, and controlling programs to improve the economic planning system; it will advise the government on this matter, and analyze the methods and procedures for material incentives. According to the state's policy, the committee will promote the search of new ways for the workers to participate in economic management, and will give special attention to socialist emulation.

CARICOM ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING SOUTH AFRICA

FL201638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1451 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 24 CANA -- The Caribbean Community has condemned this week's South African military action against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Chairman of the standing committee of Caricom ministers responsible for foreign affairs, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister of St Kitts-Nevis, issued a statement to this effect on behalf of the 13-nation grouping.

Said Simmonds: As chairman in office of the standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs, I wish to record the Caribbean Community's unequivocal condemnation of the unjustifiable aggression by the military forces of the racist South African regime against the territories of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This unprovoked attack contravenes all the accepted norms of international law and behavior. That the action took place during the presence in South Africa of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), indicates the extent of the South African regimes contempt for, and defiance of world opinion. We in the Caribbean Community at this moment reaffirm our complete solidarity with the governments and peoples of the Frontline (African) States and express the hope that the international community will meet the challenges and apply appropriate measures, including effective economic sanctions against this illegal and inhumane regime.

BARBADOS

DLP ASSUMES POWER IN SWEEPING VICTORY

FL291254 Bridgetown CANA in English 0644 GMT 29 May 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Outgoing Prime Minister Bernard St John went down to defeat to emerge as the main casualty of a crushing victory by Errol Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP) in yesterday's general elections here. The DLP, ending 10 years in opposition, captured 24 of the 27 seats at stake in a stunning reversal of political fortunes.

It was the biggest majority ever given to a political party in Barbados constitutional history. All except one of the old guard Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Cabinet lost their seats.

St John, 54, leading the BLP to its second trouncing by the DLP in a general election, was defeated by first-timer, Robert Morris, a trade unionist and former history teacher, in a virtual replay of a 1971 reversal when St John succumbed to another DLP newcomer Anderson Morrison.

In yesterday's exercise, 11 BLP government ministers suffered defeats in the upsurge of massive popular support for the DLP. Control of the rural St Joseph constituency, a BLP stronghold for half a century, passed over to the DLP. Ex-Foreign Minister Henry Forde was one of three BLP parliamentarian to convincingly stave off the DLP onslaught. The others were outgoing Attorney-General David Simmons, and Junior Finance Minister Owen Arthur.

The Cabinet ministers going down in defeat were Agriculture Minister Richard Cheltenham, Foreign Minister Nigel Barrow, Health Minister O'Brien Trotman, Education Minister Billie Miller, Transport and Works Minister Vic Johnson, Labour Minister Delisle Bradshaw, Information Minister Lionel Craig, Tourism Minister Aaron Truss, Planning Minister Clyde Griffith, and Trade Minister Luis Tull.

House of Assembly Speaker Lindsay Bolden, who carried on the BLP tradition of keeping the St Joseph seat following the retirement of former Premier Sir Grantley Adams in 1970, was defeated as well as his deputy Roy Brathwaite, after one parliamentary term. The BLP had held 17 seats in the last parliament, as against 10 for the DLP, and was after its third straight five-year term.

Prime Minister-Designate Errol Barrow, in his first act, declared today a public holiday. He said a proclamation would be issued later.

Barrow said his lone disappointment about the election was that his vote count did not tally 4,000. He received 3,957 voters compared with 582 for his nearest BLP rival. That is my first major disappointment but I can live with that, he said.

St John said on television after the result that Barbadians had made their choice and he wished them well. He declined to comment further.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DENIES HE WILL CALL GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL281706 Bridgetown CANA in English 1345 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Kingston, May 28, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has brushed aside suggestions that he is planning to call general elections soon. He also indicated to journalists he intended to serve out the full five year term started in December 1983. The government has no intention of having a national election, the prime minister told reporters at a regular monthly briefing. Seaga must call twice-postponed municipal elections by the end of July and some analysts speculated he might also hold a national poll.

If he calls local elections they will be viewed as a binding national referendum on his stewardship according to the commonly held Jamaican belief and the pressure on him to go will be greatly increased, P J Patterson, the PNP chairman, said recently.

A public opinion poll published Sunday showed Seaga's party trailing the PNP by 19 points -- 52 per cent to 27 per cent. In terms of only those persons determined to vote the standing was 60 per cent for the PNP and 38 per cent for the JLP. However, Seaga stressed that his party had picked up six points since December while the PNP had gained four points, and mainly at the expense of the Marxist Workers' party of Jamaica. If the poll was taken at this time the JLP would have a better showing, Seaga said.

Seaga rejected suggestions that Howard Wedemire, a former JLP backbencher who recently resigned and crossed the floor in the one-party parliament, should be named leader of the opposition. Wedemire has already implied to Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole that he should be appointed opposition leader in a letter pointing to the changed circumstances in parliament. Glasspole has asked Wedemire to clarify what he meant by the remark.